

Loan Sharks Fight For 42% Interest---Page Nine

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National Weekly Newspaper
Merged With TNT Magazine



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MID-WEST

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BIG GAMBLERS GET OFF EASY

No one has failed to note the reaction of sentiment toward Germany.

Who is it now who does not see that she was crushed in order that the big shots might get their money back for having furnished the sinews of war?

The two sinister influences that brought us to the brink of the bottomless pit may be located at Pittsburgh and Wall street.

The House of Morgan furnished the money for the sale of English bonds sold in America and in addition to that, a loan of \$400,000,000. If this were ever paid, England must win the war. Hence the war propaganda that started in the east and spread over the country like a prairie fire.

For lack of space, I confine myself to the principal debtor, England. But what is true of England is true of the other allies.

When Morgan recently landed in England from his \$2,500,000 yacht, he said, "I am determined not to worry about the future."

And why should he? We send the crap-shooting boys to jail, and take off our hats to the big boys who get us into war and escape through loopholes with their stolen millions.

Will there ever be an end to such as this? No, beloved, there will not, so long as such as there are permitted to manage our affairs.

There was a rift in the clouds but they are beginning to thicken again. God only knows what the future may hold for good or bad.

J. W. Baker in The Southern Farmer.

AMERICANS HAVE CAPITULATED

One seldom hears of the beginning of a new business. The uncertainty is so great that the average man, though he have ability, resourcefulness, capital and credit, is afraid to invest in a new mercantile or manufacturing concern.

In the degree that everyone looks to government as the cause and source of prosperity and production, the will and courage that have impelled men to struggle, to toil, to accept the risks of trade and industry, are dampened if not paralyzed.

This is a time when if one lose his employment he thinks first of obtaining a job from the government.

There was a time when some of the men who had no jobs got busy and made jobs for themselves. If anything of that kind happens now, not often does one hear of it.

Who "starts anything" nowadays? We are not speaking of Charleston; we are speaking of the United States of America. There are signs that the American people have capitulated.

Most of the "rugged individualism" that is still active we think is confined to a minority of the farmers. There is a good deal of that left—From Charleston, S. C., News.

Graft Blamed For Troubles Facing Chicago Schools

IOWA CITY, Ia. — Graft, waste and inefficiency caused Chicago's school troubles William J. Bogan, superintendent of Chicago schools, said last week at the University of Iowa's conference on school administration.

"There was waste, extravagance, and perhaps graft in the building of 29 junior high schools," Bogan charged.

"I almost lost my job when I became so presumptuous as to interfere in building affairs. On one building the bid was \$460,000 higher than it should have been, and my objection succeeded in reducing it only \$100,000."

"In the midst of a falling market, I asked why our building costs should be continually rising, but received no satisfactory answer."

"Taxes were raised when they might have been lowered in order that contractors might share the inordinate profits of the building program."

Fine Bankers Who Accepted Deposits After Insolvency

ATLANTIC, Ia. — Fred Sorensen, James Jacobsen and Henry Hendricksen, assistant cashiers of the closed Farmers Savings bank of Elk Horn, Ia., were fined \$100 each Tuesday when they pleaded guilty before Judge Homer A. Fuller of receiving deposits while the bank was insolvent.

The three men paid the fines and costs.

2 Million Shortage Faces Iowa Welfare Governor Declares

DES MOINES — Iowa will probably be two million dollars short for relief this winter, according to Governor Herring.

"We will have about one million dollars to distribute in the next three months, but prospects are that we will not be able to get more from the federal government after Dec. 1," Governor Herring said. "None of the other states are getting it."

There were 36,900 families supported by relief in Iowa during August, a decrease of 21,000 from the number of relief families last April, but the figure is bound to increase again when public works are discontinued because of cold, according to the chief executive.

About half the counties have exceeded their legal bonded indebtedness and have been depending greatly on federal funds distributed by the state government, he pointed out.

Governor Herring said he did not know what was to be done about the situation, but there would "probably be some legislation passed."

Under Governor Herring's administration, a total of \$3,363,000 from the federal relief funds and two and one-half million dollars from the federal public works fund has been distributed over the state.

Something Different

Most newspapers of today give a hodge podge of information which the busy reader has little time to analyze. They "forget" to print some information and suppress other news. Midwest Free Press gives you the news behind the news—tearing aside the veil of secrecy which protects those who prey on the public.

Perhaps your friends don't know this. Please show them a copy of the Free Press and ask them to subscribe. Thanks!

Radio Station XENT Testing Continues

Testing is proceeding steady at his big new Radio Station XENT, Norman Baker wrote from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, this week.

Formal opening of the station has been tentatively set for October 20 to 25.

CROOKED LAWYERS FACE DISBARMENT SAYS CUMMINGS

WASHINGTON — The American bar has been given a warning by Attorney General Cummings to "clean up its own house or face prosecution and disbarment."

"I could put my fingers on a good many lawyers under serious suspicion," Cummings said.

"Persons I have in mind know who I mean and this will serve as notice to them that they had better amend their ways."

Cummings' remarks were made in connection with the campaign against predatory crime.

He declared that an appeal to the bar associations of the country may be made asking disbarment proceedings against unscrupulous members.

Cummings said many cases involving improper conduct, but not actual violation of the law, must be dealt with by the grievance committees of the bar associations.

Find New Shortage After Bank Failure

BOSTON, Mass. — Federal agents investigating the \$60,000,000 failure of the Federal National bank and affiliates this week reported abstraction of \$200,000 from the closed state national bank of Lynn through "straw" notes. Theodore M. Logan, president of the bank, which was one of the federal chain, was recently indicted for the misapplication of \$55,000.

The \$200,000 is in addition to that charged against Logan and brings to more than \$1,500,000 the aggregate amount of money allegedly lost illegally to the stockholders and depositors of the closed banks.

BUTTON CODE WOULD REGULATE NEW MACHINERY INSTALLATION

Fresh Water Button Hearing Completed Wednesday
At Washington; Expect Presidential Approval
Soon; Final Decisions Are Reserved

Hearings on the proposed code for any twenty-four (24) hours per day for the fresh water pearl button industry, were completed in Washington Wednesday, according to a telegram received today by the Free Press from the National Recovery Administration. Final decisions on the code as well as on all other button codes has been reserved for executive sessions, but presidential approval was expected in the near future.

Hearings on other sections of the button manufacturers industry were held today, but it was expected at Washington that all the hearings would be completed by tonight.

As far as could be learned no worker representative attended the hearings on the code which was formulated by the National Association of Button Manufacturers. The wages and working hour provisions of the proposed code follow:

"Article III—Hours of Labor"

"1. Except as hereinafter provided, no employee shall work, or be permitted to work, in excess of forty (40) hours in any one week, or more than eight (8) hours in

Order Farm Bureau Out Of Courthouse

WATERLOO, Ia. — After occupying rooms in the court house for eight years, the Black Hawk county Farm Bureau this week was ordered by the county commissioners to seek other quarters.

The Bureau must move by Nov. 1, the supervisors voted 5 to 1 in a meeting attended by E. R. Aschenbrenner, county Farmers Union president, who demanded that the Farm Bureau be removed from the county building or the Farmers Union be given similar quarters.

The county is now paying \$40 a month for an office for poor relief. The poor overseer will move into the vacated Farm Bureau offices on Nov. 1.

BIG FEE IN VETERAN'S INSURANCE CLAIM SENDS ATTORNEY TO PRISON

Lawyer Pleads Ignorance
Of \$10 Limit For
Vet Cases

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Confessing himself guilty of collecting illegal and excessive fees from a war veteran's widow for settling a risk claim, Leslie Hendrickson, former prosecuting attorney of Warrick county, this week was sentenced by Federal Judge Robert Baltzell to serve a year in prison.

Hendrickson was indicted on a charge of having obtained an \$800 fee from Mrs. Zelma Keefe, widow

of a world war veteran. Hendrickson pleaded ignorance of the law providing a \$10 fee only for an attorney handling a world war insurance case.

"2. The provisions of this Article shall not apply to repair shop crews, engineers, electricians, firemen, watchmen, and supervisory staff, all of whom shall have a 10 per cent tolerance in hours."

"3. Blank cutting, hand, or automatic finishing machines shall not be operated for more than two (2) shifts of forty (40) hours each per week."

"Article IV—Wages"

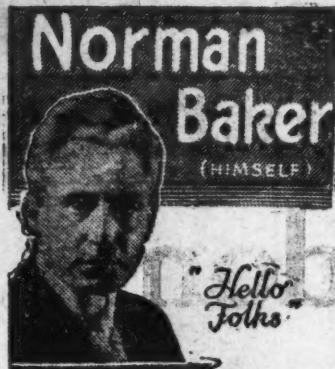
"1. Except as hereinafter provided, no employee shall be paid at less than the rate of twelve (\$12.00) dollars per week of forty (40) hours."

"2. No apprentice shall be paid at less than the rate of six (\$6.00) dollars per week of forty (40) hours for the first six (6) months of employment, and thereafter not less than the minimum wages provided in Section 1 of this Article. The period of apprenticeship shall be strictly limited to six (6) months. Any time worked by the apprentice shall be deemed a part of the apprenticeship period, whether such time be worked continuously or at more than one (1) shop or for more than one (1) employer. An affidavit sworn to and furnished by an employee as to the total number of hours he has worked as an apprentice in the industry shall be deemed sufficient evidence of the status of such employee. The total number of apprentices shall not exceed 20 per cent of the total number employed by any one employer."

"3. Employers of those workers incapacitated or physically handicapped, or handicapped by reason of age, whose earnings are within sixty-six and two-thirds (66 2-3 per cent) per cent of the minimum wages specified, will be considered to have complied with the minimum wages adopted under this code."

"4. No employee shall be paid less than the minimum wages set forth in this Article regardless of

Please turn to page sixteen.



THE THROTTLE—that's the name of my new book—I intended to title it, as the Life of your truly—believe the Throttle is a more appropriate name—the hundreds of you folks who have already ordered your copy, will please take note of this change—a national writer with unusual reputation will be the author—he is one of America's most powerful writers—it will come off the press a hundred per cent better job than if I had written it—I am not a writer—I wrote the complete book in order to compile all data for the author. He tells me he has never had such data and facts presented to him before and expects this to be the most powerful book he ever wrote—order your copy now of the first special edition—only \$1.50 per copy—off press in 30 days—the first edition will be bound in expensive lavender cloth—called the professional autographed edition—I am sure you will be held spellbound while reading this book—you will learn things that never entered your mind before.

MERCHANTS in Laredo, Texas—cleaning up 100 per cent on goods—one store which sold things for 90c is now charging \$1—another selling for 10c is now 15c—how's that when wife and hubby run store and they have not spent one more cent under NRA—they clean up 50 to 100 per cent on lots of things and when questioned simply say—you know the NRA costs more. Such advances are BUNK—the NRA had nothing to do with it.

FORD HAS A wonderful story behind his refusal of NRA—you will hear it some day—not now—maybe he is asking himself if the same gang who tried to break him is now trying to get his business secrets—who knows but that is the case. Maybe he has counted the feathers in each of the eagle's wings and become suspicious of the seven republics and ten governing councils of Russia.

WEATHER FINE down here—corn about ready to pick and new crop about two feet high also—how's that—farmers—wish you had that climate in Iowa—if the Iowa gang still continues to shove the soldiers on you—move to Texas and get three crops yearly. Don't move to California, not as good as here.

Wild flowers all in bloom—plenty rain past six weeks—Everything looking pretty—growing by leaps and bounds—corn jumping out, cotton the same.

DELAYED ANOTHER week in our opening, but trouble fixed up and we are now at it again—the high voltage has been hard to insulate but “we got ‘er.” Listen for us sometime between now and the 15th.

ALL ATLANTA—except Al Capone down there—is up in protest against their county medical society—the members are demanding cash for all treatments and calls—how unfair—they demand cash of the sick people who are in need while they stand off their butcher, grocer and tailor—organized doctors generally are slow pay but good independent ones make enough to “pay up.”

IRISH KNOW HOW to organize—all in one—for one.

LAREDO, TEXAS PAPER GIVES DETAILS OF BAKER'S BIG RADIO STATION XENT

The South Texas Citizen published at Laredo, Texas, in first page articles last week stated:

Soon a new voice of the border will be on the air, and the names of the twin cities, Laredo and Nuevo Laredo, will be broadcast to the four corners of the earth. An institution of power has reared its head within a stone's throw of Laredo and hardly 90 per cent of the local citizens realize the meaning of reaching out and delivering its messages to Canada, South America, Australia, and to the world. No local favors have been asked, no stock subscriptions have been solicited, and little local interest has been shown in the enterprise but the credit for the construction of one of the most complete and one of the largest radio station units on the American continent goes to Norman Baker, builder and operator of XENT, the voice of the continents, located ten miles south of the International bridge on the Monterrey highway.

All apparatus is now installed at XENT and the first unit has been tested on the air. The 75,000 watt unit will be tested next week. If you hear strange noises, buzzing and clicking, you will know it is the engineers adjusting and regulating the electrical apparatus. XENT expects to be on the air with regular hours October 1st, or at least during the first week of October. You will hear it on 1115 kilocycles. There are many listeners who perhaps are worrying as to whether or not XENT will drown other stations out, thus preventing clear reception from other stations. XENT was purposely located ten miles from Laredo, Texas or about nine miles from Nuevo Laredo, to prevent that very condition. Anyone in the Laredos with a good ordinary receiving set should experience no trouble in tuning out XENT and tuning in other stations at will.

The first two weeks' programs during the month of October will be given for test purposes, Norman Baker, owner and operator of the station, has arranged with his testers in remote parts of Canada, the United States, Mexico, and Australia to report reception. In testing a powerful station of this kind the operator is concerned mostly with tests of fading, modulation and strength of signal.

Owing to the earth's peculiarities, at times the air waves jump over certain spots and become strong farther away. For instance, there is a spot in New York City, in the very heart of the city, where it is impossible to

Farmers of the Irish Free State are being organized to fight the proposed new land bill. The organization is known as the Farmers' Association, which already has several branches throughout the country. Champions of the government say the measure will not be passed in its present form, but the farmers are determined to be vigilant in watching its course.

SLOWLY but surely times are changing—the public is awakening—in Cuba 250,000 cubans arise, some in arms against the government decree about physicians—they planned a national organization and the Cubans did not like it—lives were lost in the excitement that upset Havana and all Cuba—the end is not yet.

AN OPPORTUNITY—at least I believe so—for grape growers to ship grapes down to Texas and southern states—have not had a good dark blue Concord grape since down here—the grapes down here are not as good as northern grapes—just an idea for you grape growers—you eat the Texas oranges—MAKE THEM EAT YOUR GRAPES.

hear any radio station. The quick stoppage of programs during testing is generally caused by throwing the transmitter off the air quickly to avoid damage while testing the proper current for the large transmitting tubes. That is the reason why records are played over and over, for this becomes necessary to gauge modulation.

Some of the transmitting tubes stand nearly three feet high, costing nearly \$1,000, each with a guaranteed life of only 1000 hours. Over \$16,500, worth of transmitting tubes are used when the station is broadcasting with full power. One hundred and twenty-five gallons of water per minute is circulated around the transmitting tubes to keep them cool. Every piece of electric wire, whether telephone, call bell or electric light, must be thoroughly insulated on account of the radio frequency current throughout the building.

The first unit of engines is now in operation, a 450 h.p. diesel engine, which burns a low grade of fuel oil. It is directly connected to a 300,000 watt generator. Another engine of double capacity will be added when the full 150,000 watts are used later on. The 75,000 watts of power that will be used the first of the month will reach practically every part of the North American continent. When the full 150,000 watts are used the station should cover an area of 2,500 miles radius from Laredo.

Some artists have already arrived in the Laredos waiting for the opening program and others will arrive within the next ten days. The operating and program personnel will require a considerable number and the station will bring thousands of visitors to Laredo, if proper co-operation and co-ordination of effort is given on the part of Laredo and Nuevo Laredo.

Mr. Baker will also open the Saturday, September 23rd, 1933 XENT tourist office and will distribute over a quarter of a million thirty-six page booklets free of charge. These booklets are pictorial of Mexico and will be used to induce tourists to come to Mexico. All of this should mean much to Laredo, the Gateway to Mexico, and every co-operation should be accorded this station because a quarter of a million dollars will have been invested when this station is finally completed to 150,000 watts.

An interesting feature of the musical program soon to be given over Norman Baker's radio station XENT will be the Calliaphone, a musical instrument invented and manufactured by Baker. The musical tones of the Calliaphone are mid-way between a callophoe and a pipe organ. The instrument has a keyboard touch like a piano, and is operated much like a pipe organ with a large air blower, although it does not have pedals like an organ.

It is used as an accompaniment with other musical instruments or for singing and has brought more listener response than any other instrument in use on the programs, when it was used at Mr. Baker's Iowa station KTNB.

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Sue Waterloo Bank Over Old Bond Deal

DUBUQUE, Ia. — Receivers for Silvers Manufacturing Co. of Waterloo have sued the receivership of Commercial National bank of Waterloo for \$31,942.

The suit charges bank officials in 1930 accepted securities owned by the manufacturing company as collateral for a personal loan to Samuel Silvers, president.

The receivers of the company, George N. Cousins and Don A. Mullen, allege that the bank officials making the loan had knowledge that the pledged securities were owned by the company.

The petition asserts that the pledge of securities was made without knowledge of other officers or directors of the Silvers company.

Desperate Farmer Kills Two Children Over Money Worry

APPLETON, Minn. — Driven desperate by financial worries a farmer killed his son and daughter with a hammer last Saturday, beat his wife and another son severely and then committed suicide.

The dead are William E. McKeever, 43 respected resident near here, his 12-year-old son, and a 14-year-old daughter.

McKeever slashed his throat with a razor after believing, in the opinion of investigators, that all four members of his family were dead.

Relatives asserted the farmer had been despondent over money matters.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LEGISLATURE

After the Pennsylvania state legislature had adjourned, Gifford Pinchot, governor of the state, said of it:

It blocked almost every piece of legislation in behalf of the working classes that came before it. It blocked the old age pensions. It blocked the old age pensions. It refused to cut down the hours of women and children in industry. It refused to eliminate the vicious fee system of tax collection. It refused to put the great private bankers under the supervision of the state. In fact, it refused to do anything and everything that would have interfered in the slightest degree with concentrated wealth and local political organizations.

The folks who three years ago said the country would never see hard times again, now say we shall never be prosperous again.

MILK PRODUCERS ASK MORE SPEED FOR FARM RELIEF

WASHINGTON — Demands that stronger efforts be made to aid farmers and criticism of “relief” to date, were voiced this week at the annual convention of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation.

“The principal beneficiaries of the farm adjustment act up to the present time,” said Harry Hartke, president of the federation, “have been the railroads and hotels. Farmers are being put to an unjustified expense in trying to secure the benefits of the act. Their disappointment is made doubly great because of the immediate and far reaching benefits which the administration has conferred upon industry.”

Charles W. Holman, secretary of the federation joined in a denunciation of the “dilatory methods” of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and stated that the farm act would be out of existence before its benefits would reach the dairy industry if action was not forthcoming.

Delegates indicated that outbreaks of milk warfare were being threatened in several sections over the delays of the AAA in enforcing agreements before it.

NRA CHIEF INVESTIGATES

A labor organizer recently protested to Washington that General Johnson's own factory, Lea Fabrics, Inc., of Newark, N. J., was violating its code by reducing its workers' hours without raising their hourly pay. General Johnson phoned his vice president, Ellery K. Files, and satisfied himself that the charge was unfounded, as was a similar one that a Lea workman had been discharged for labor agitation.

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LETTERS FROM READERS



MONEY IS ROOT OF ALL EVIL SAYS THIS READER OPPOSING MONEY GOD

Dear Editor:

Enclosed find my subscription for another year.

I am glad to learn that Mr. Baker's large radio station, XENT, is completed. I hope to hear his kind voice over the air again soon. I have not had my radio going for a long time now, as I am sick of the trashy programs that come over the air through the monopolized radio stations. It will be a pleasure to hear Mr. Baker's voice again and to learn the truth about the A. M. A. and other big trusts. We need more men like Norman Baker. There is a lot of graft going on just for the love of money. (I Timothy 6:10. For the love of money is the root of all evil.) It enables a few men to gain the wealth and makes slaves of the people and keeps them bowed down and toiling for the dollar god which we all worship. The dollar god has frowned on the most of us the past twelve years. Until the profit system is abolished, the dollar god will continue to frown upon the most of us. With the profit system now in use, we are adding up debts to those already existing. If the master minds or brain trust, would leave behind all thoughts of value that accompanies a profit system, which benefits only a few selfish men and would turn their thoughts to a system of production and distribution of farm and factory products that will be of equal benefit to the majority of the people, they may accomplish something. This they cannot do as the few men who own the wealth would not be in favor of it. Our profit system, with the modern machinery now in use, has become too antiquated—it no longer can serve the common people who are slaves to the dollar god. The two ruling forces of mankind, political and religious, have always kept the people enslaved. The ruling forces know that man is a creature of emotions such as love, fear and hatred. The lower animals have the same emotions. The greatest emotion is fear, and the greatest fear is of death. It is through fear that the ruling forces hold the common people in subjection. It was through fear that the Monks obtained the wealth of the common people of bygone days. The Monks fabricated the hellfire, eternal punishment after death theory, so they could exploit the common people and keep them in ignorance and superstition. This theory was so firmly impressed in the minds of the people at that time and handed down from generation to generation, that multitudes of people still believe it yet today. The Monks created great wealth with this racket and made slaves of the people. They claimed they could pray the souls out of Hell if the people would give them property or money enough for the prayers.

Man is easily deceived. He never will reason out things for himself. It is much easier to let the other fellow do the thinking for him. Our dollar masters deceive us through the "kept press" and the monopolized radio. Some good honest United States Senators have the courage to stand up and speak the truth but the "kept press" does not publish it. Instead, these Senators are dubbed

sons of wild jackasses and they are called other vile names besides.

I certainly enjoy reading Senator Huey Long's articles in the Midwest Free Press. I admire his courage. There are a lot of good men in this world, but the dollar masters keep them enslaved. If they can only abolish the money system and adopt the Technocrat's plan of mass production and mass distribution, everything may work out fine as there would be no unemployment and money to worry about. You can take all the money and distribute it equally amongst the people and in a very short time a few selfish men would have it all back again. Most people have not the ability to save money. Most people spend money faster than they can earn it.

When they have none to spend, they are dissatisfied and start to complain of their hard luck. Most all laborers and farmers are dissatisfied at the present time. It will not do for the people to "strike" for higher wages, as the selfish men that own and control the price system, also control the police force of the nation and the army and navy, which the poor are compelled to keep up and pay for in taxes. If any farmers strike to get the cost of production, martial law will at once be declared and the farmer's products will be confiscated, maybe their farms also and the leaders of the strike will be thrown in prison. Man will never be free on this earth as long as he bows down and worships the graven image of the dollar god.

It is not fair that a young man should start out in life as a slave to the dollar god. The young man will find a job, earn a little money, marry the dear little girl he loves, and make a payment on a home. He prospers for a time, pays for his home and buys a car. His good wife produces a brood of children. All are happy and contented. The dollar god has smiled on them. But! The good wife takes sick—a doctor is called. The wife worries over money and where it is to come from. She takes a turn for the worse and dies. The doctor gets the balance of the man's bank roll. The undertaker plasters a mortgage on the home to pay funeral expenses. The young man struggles on for a few years. One day he finds he has lost his job. He works at odd jobs, and finally has to remortgage his home and then his car. He cannot pay the interest to say nothing of the principal. His home and car are foreclosed and he and the poor children evicted. The young man becomes despondent and commits suicide. He had no money! A poor dear old couple have slaved all their lives to the dollar god. They sell their farm and deposit the money in a good sound bank ??? The bank closes its doors and the poor old couple seek charity. They lost their money ! ! ! ! Quite frequently a farmer becomes despondent and is found dangling from the end of a hay rope which he has fastened around his neck. Why do we have all these tragedies? Money, of course! Most all crimes are committed for the love of money. If man would only bow down and worship God who created us and tried to teach us right-

Readers are invited to submit their views on current topics for publication in these columns. Typewritten, double-spaced letters less than 300 words written on only one side of paper are preferred. Your name will not be printed if requested, but all letters must be signed and no attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

eousness these human tragedies and crimes would not happen and we would have no depressions. I believe that we are now living in the last days. The great tribulation lies just ahead.

The Anti-Christ will soon reveal himself after the coming war. Then man will still be further enslaved as the Anti-Christ will rule the earth with a rod of iron.

Yes the dollar god is great for those on whom he smiles. Politicians on government payrolls and others receiving fat salaries are well satisfied with the dollar god. Money enables a young man to obtain a good education and become a good Christian as he can buy himself a place in church, and the doors of Heaven will be thrown open for him. Then it allows him to mix in society and be entertained by young ladies from whom he can select himself a wife. If he has money enough he can buy the one he wants. The good pastor of the church gives them his blessings and they start out in life and become very wealthy. They have money and education and know how to exploit and make slaves of their fellowmen who slave to create the wealth for them.

You see, with money you can (1) Obtain a good education, (2) Become a good church member, as no beggar can be a good Christian as he has no money to enter a church. If a poor ragged and dirty beggar enters a church the pastor will frown on him and the usher will grab him by the nape of the neck and show him the open door. The ladies will giggle with glee. (3) It enables a man to exploit the common people and keep them enslaved to the dollar god. (4) If a rich man dies, he will ascend at once to Heaven. The pastor will tell the congregation about how good a Christian he was, how he gave money to the church and to charity. He will not explain to the congregation how the deceased exploited his fellowmen to gain his ill-gotten wealth. His casket will be loaded down with sweet scented flowers and the pastor sends his soul off to Heaven in pomp and glory.

A poor lousy, dirty and ragged beggar dies from hunger and exposure and his body is found in the ditch along the side of the road. The dogs lick his sores. His body is thrown in a cheap pine box and is carted off to the potter's field. A poor preacher says a few words over his body, and sends him down to Hell. The rich man dies and ascends to Heaven. The poor beggar dies and descends to Hell. Yes! The dollar god is a good god for them upon whom he smiles. All grafters love the dollar god. He allows the doctors to shoot the blood streams of the people full of poison pus or vaccine to keep them healthy ??? He allows the veterinarians to shoot disease germs into the farmers milk cows to see whether they have T. B. or not ??? He allows the Serum companies to make fortunes out of their worthless disease tuberculin dope, and the meat packers to buy up a lot of cheap meat to feed to the public. Then the dollar god also aids the International Bankers to exploit the people and keep them

enslaved. Then when a few selfish men obtain most of the wealth, the dollar god aids them to start and carry on a war and murder a lot of people and destroy property. There never will be peace on this earth while Satan with the dollar god rules over us. People of all nations must take our Savior's advice—Love one another and keep God's commandments.

Chas. Beaulieu,
Cumberland, Wisc.

This Writer Seems A Little Sarcastic

Dear Editor:

The American custom to refuse jobs to applicants not for inability to do the work but on account of age is in this economic crisis more apparent than ever. This is in effect a sentence to slow death by starvation for those advanced in years, and we should treat these superfluous people in a more humane manner, about as we do with animals.

Everywhere we have institutions where unwanted cats and dogs are painlessly dispatched from this sad world.

The same mercy should be shown to human beings and municipal, state and federal institutions for this purpose should be established.

Of course, there cannot yet be any compulsion, but on application everybody should get all possible assistance to depart for the great beyond in a comfortable way.

These institutions could be made self-supporting by producing bone meal and other fertilizers, perhaps even material for soap factories.

Besides, this innovation would give some nice political jobs for the management of these plants.

Well, why not? And if not, what are we to do with aged men over 40 who are no longer wanted by employers.

S. B.,
Muscatine, Iowa

BANK MONEY

Dear Editor:

Recent developments have shown the continuous and successful but unconstitutional exploitation of the people by predatory wealth, predatory wealth which has set aside its own interests that cornerstone of our Government which is, "Equal Rights to all men, privileges to none."

In the year 1791, an aristocrat and the First Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, petitioned George Washington in behalf of himself and some wealthy associates, for the privilege of coining money, and advocated at the same time the creation of a private bank for that purpose. Common sense should have since taught us that we should no more allow the farming out of the making of the medium of exchange and its control, than the people of Cincinnati think of farming out their Public Water Works System to private.

Please turn to page fifteen

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUESTED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

OF MID-WEST FREE PRESS, PUBLISHED EACH THURSDAY AT MUSCATINE, IOWA FOR OCTOBER 1, 1933.
STATE OF IOWA—COUNTY OF MUSCATINE—SS:

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared James R. Connor, Jr., who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Mid-West Free Press and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Progressive Publishing Company, Muscatine, Iowa; Editor, James R. Connor, Jr., Muscatine, Iowa. Business Manager, Hattie M. Dusenberry, Muscatine, Iowa.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

Progressive Publishing Company, Muscatine, Iowa; W. A. Gray, Colesburg, Iowa; John Tough, Muscatine, Iowa; Sam Gratton, Galena, Illinois; E. S. Hand, Tama, Iowa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none so state.)

Norman Baker Investment Company, Muscatine, Iowa; L. O. Hillyard, Dubuque, Iowa.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails, or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is

(This information is required from daily publications only.)

JAMES R. CONNOR, Jr.

Signature of Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1933.

CHAS. P. HANLEY,

(My commission expires July 4th, 1936.)

As We See It

TOO DEEP FOR US

Who Pays The Experts?

There is no doubt that the master minds of the United States are very deep people. They can understand things that the ordinary farmer or college graduate or small business man cannot comprehend. One of their most intricate studies concerns foreign debts. They suggest that most of them be cancelled. A large part of our foreign loans have already been cancelled.

These experts have long articles from time to time in some of our biggest newspapers. Their writings always point out that debt cancellation—some of them are calling it that now although a few years ago all they wanted was to cut down the amount of the debts—would be a wise move for the United States. Truly their logic is too deep for most of us to understand, but how could ordinary intelligences understand the studies of the master minds?

Then the experts sometimes talk about reducing farmer loans. That course, they say would be unthinkable. It would mean that terrible thing—reputation, according to their long winded and hard to understand articles. This is also hard to understand because everyone knows the farmer's dollar today is not worth the dollar he borrowed a few years ago.

But why should the average American citizen try to understand what the experts are talking about? Let us all do what the experts advise, cancel the war debts, make sure the farmer pays every penny of his debt, pay millions to shipping board subsidies, allow billions to be stolen from banks, grant government contracts to grafters and generally follow the course which seems to lead to ruin. For the ordinary American cannot see the wisdom behind all this apparent foolishness—he does not have the penetrating mind that the experts have.

Or perhaps he does not have the money paid to the experts by the big business interests, the international bankers and the thieving politicians to write articles advising us to follow what appears to be a fool's course.

WHIPPING MEN

To Try Experiments

The heartlessness with which some so called "research experts" consider their fellow men as nothing more than human cattle was never better exemplified than in the current nonsense now being perpetrated at the Jackson, Mississippi prison where convicts—human beings for all that—are being used as guinea-pigs. Guinea-pigs for experiments of extremely doubtful value.

Ten of the convicts are being used to prove or disprove the theory—and it is only a theory—that mosquitoes carry the virus of sleeping sickness or encephalitis. From some newspaper accounts it would seem that the convicts were eager for the chance of being bitten by mosquitoes exposed to the dread disease. But from reports now leaking out it appears the men offered themselves to escape beatings.

Robert Ricks, one of the convicts, was whipped a few days before the "scientific experiment" started because he picked only 195 pounds of cotton instead of the 200 pounds daily required of each convict. He is quoted as believing himself "lucky" to escape further beatings because he risked his life.

No one wants to stand in the way of true scientific experiment. But when men are forced to choose between lashings or subjecting their lives to "experiments," it is time for the proper authorities to stop those whose quest for publicity have made them mad.

FARM PRICES DROP

While Politicians Talk

While politicians are still telling what they are doing to help 32,000,000 farmers and their families, the farmer's ability to buy is still declining. The utter futility of restoring prosperity while the great buying army of farmers wants to buy but cannot is apparent, but for some strange reason our big business experts blind themselves to that fact. They continue appealing to the public to buy, but what use is there appealing to 32,000,000 people to buy when they have no cash?

For the month ending September 15, farmer buying power took another drop. On that date farmer purchasing power, according to the bureau of agricultural economics stood at 61 compared to 64 on August 15. That is, the farmer on September 15 could buy 61 per cent as much machinery, shoes, and other needs for 100 bushels of corn or a hundredweight of hogs as he could from 1909 to 1914. In July he could buy 71 per cent as much—10 per cent more than he could buy last month.

The sooner the big politicians and industrialists realize they are not going to restore buying power until the farmer gets fair prices, the better it will be for them. Farmers want and need many things offered for sale. They cannot buy when they have no money.

BANKING REFORM

Grafters Would Stop It

The revelations being made public through the Senate banking committee banking investigation are too shocking to be ignored. Morgan's "select" list, Dillon, Read Company's easy profits while stockholders lost millions, Senator Couzens charges that railroad stocks were dumped on an unsuspecting public and other sensations will cause conscientious Congressmen to block such tactics in the future.

Naturally, the representatives of special privilege will seek to block such reform. Some of the men who have been posing for years in Congress as opponents of banking abuses have been exposed in the investigation as obstructionists. They will fight against the reforms indicated by the investigation. The way for the people of this country to stop that is to let their Congressmen know that evasion of duty will not be tolerated.

KING ANDY MELLON

Andrew Mellon, whose reign as Secretary of the United States Treasury is just beginning to be revealed as the great tax refund period, controls his home town of Pittsburgh. Unless the Pittsburgher wants to go to unusual trouble, he finds difficulty in learning the truth about Andy.

For instance why do the two largest stores in Pittsburgh refuse to sell the biography of

Mellon written by Harvey O'Connor? Why did two Pittsburgh newspapers refuse an advertisement of the book's publisher stating that the two stores refused to sell the book. These questions are asked by the publisher in advertisements appearing in New York City newspapers.

There is not much difficulty in learning the answers to the two questions. The biography tells some of the things which Mellon does not want to become known. It shows how he increased his power and his money in ways which most Americans condemn. Until we get rid of such autocracy in these so called "free" United States the common man is not going to get his rights.

A fool is a man who complains of high taxes then votes for the same men who made the taxes high.

LEGAL "SCAVENGERS"

Two warnings were issued to lawyers last week which deserve to be put together and compared. One came from Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General of the United States. Speaking of the war which the Department of Justice has declared on racketeering, Mr. Cummings said:

"One of the most important elements of predatory crime is the way in which some members of the bar cooperate with the underworld. If the Department of Justice can do anything to rid the profession of these scavengers, I shall do it."

During the same week, the Guild of Catholic Lawyers of New York, assembled at St. Andrew's Church, listened to an address by Rev. Paul J. Blakely, editor of "America"; and here is a part of what Father Blakely said:

"What has come over the legal profession in the last hundred years? Lawyers were responsible, very largely, for the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. They are also responsible for the Steel Trust, for banking affiliates, the public utilities with their elusive holding companies, and for the wiles and sinuosities of modern business which make both those venerable documents (the Constitution and Declaration) seem like trvesties.

"The modern lawyer begs the court to extend to prostrate plutocracy the benefits of that amendment to the Constitution which was drafted to protect the newly liberated African slaves.

"Are we to stand tamely by until an ancient and honorable profession has become the willing tool of corrupt politicians and still more corrupt corporations?"

It seems to Labor that the religious editor showed better judgment as to the real danger in this country than did the government's chief law officer. The underworld, vicious as it is, does not exact a tithe of the toll which the American people pay to the upper world of high finance.

J. Pierpont Morgan, most powerful banker in America, treats himself to a new \$3,000,000 yacht in a depression year in which he pays no income tax to his country though he does pay one to England.

Utilities overcharge American consumers \$700,000,000 a year on electricity alone. Magnates of those utilities pay themselves royal salaries with one hand, and discharge needed workers with the other.

A group of greedy shipping companies gets \$405,000,000 of favors from the government, and lavish large sums on the officials who made the "grafting" possible.

These are the big "rackets" in this country. If lawyers who connive at the law-breaking of Al Capone are "scavengers," what word shall we use to describe the lawyers who guide, counsel and protect our predatory corporations?—From Labor.

Our Platform For The People Is:

1. Less taxation.
2. Fewer State Commissions.
3. Universal school books.
4. Equity for farmers.
5. Lower freight rates.
6. Return of river transportation.
7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
8. More efficiency in public offices.

MID WEST FREE PRESS

Established 1930

J. R. CONNOR, Jr., Editor

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"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

General Features and Hints for Women

PERENNIALS FOR FALL SOWING



A BORDER OF PERENNIALS.

Many perennial flowers may be sown this fall. The long winter months prepare the seed for early germination in the spring. Some perennials seeded in the spring fail to grow until the following year. Irises, perennial phlox, the gas plant (dictamnus fraxinella) and delphiniums often show this trait, and the trollius will seldom germinate until the following spring.

Delphiniums, columbines, gailardias, foxgloves, canterbury bells, peach-leaved bellflowers, and coreopsis may be sown in the fall. Primrose seed, too, will show added germination if sown now. And besides that, you save so much work from the season of the year when you are the busiest.

Perennial seeds should be sown in rows, and grown there until such time when they are large enough to transplant. Remember that the greatest danger to plants of this type is the likelihood of being washed away by heavy rains. This, of course, is always a hazard to planting of this nature, and precautions should be taken against it. A wooden curb around the seed bed will prevent water washing across it. When

spring comes you can protect your seedlings by frames covered with window screen. A large proportion of your crop is apt to be destroyed without some such protection, and these methods are often used by commercial nurseries. Wind, and the force of driving rains are warded off quite effectively.

Growing irises from seed has become a popular pastime in recent years. You should plant your seeds this fall. Siberian, Japanese, and the tall bearded varieties will give the best result. Fall planting will assure you of hardy plants next spring, whereas spring sowing might disappoint.

Perennial aster seed should be sown now if you want beautiful plants next fall. If you would eliminate the deadly toll of seedlings that the hot mid-summer sun takes, be very careful in preparing your seed-bed. Rake in a good supply of plant food before sowing your seed and you will get the best results.

Nicotine stains on the fingers can be removed by moistening with lemon juice, vinegar or weak acetic acid.

Outdoor Exercise Called Best; Take It Daily While Reducing

Muscles Should Be Used Regularly During the Diet and After, Says Dr. Wynne

This is the fifth of a series of articles on weight control by Dr. Wynne.

By Dr. Shirley W. Wynne
Commissioner of Health,
New York City

Whether you are reducing or only maintaining your weight at a satisfactory point, you should take some kind of exercise regularly, of a sort that will develop the muscles not used in the ordinary round of daily duties.

Walk Mile a Day

The best exercise is that taken out of doors, such as hiking, rowing or playing games such as golf and tennis. One mile a day is the minimum one should walk. Many persons make a daily average of two or three, but this takes more time than most people have to spare. Heroic measures are neither necessary or advisable.

It is true, however, that all of us should walk more, especially if our regular occupations are sedentary. It is a good plan to form the habit of walking home after work in the evening, or if the distance is too great, at least part of the way.

By taking the walk after the day's work is done, more pleasure can usually be derived from it. Walking to work in the morning, of course, is equally good as far as health is concerned, but it often brings the walker into the office physically tired.

Week-End Exercise

City dwellers should take advantage of week-end possibilities, such as trips into the country, hiking, rowing and bicycle riding. An afternoon or a whole day passed in exploring, swimming, golfing and other activities help make up for a

week of neglect and slackness. But don't try to crowd a week's exercise into one day or part of a day and return home exhausted and your heart over-taxed.

If you do hard physical work, you may nevertheless need corrective exercise to assure all-around development of the body. If such is the case, a good set of calisthenic exercises will be of great value.

SLIMMING DIET

Here is the fifth of a series of suggested weight reducing diets prepared for this paper by Dr. Wynne. Each diet provides about 1200 calories daily. Calculate your calories as shown in the first article of this series, and adjust the diet to your needs by taking smaller or larger portions of the food indicated in plain type. Do not change the quantities of the foods in bold-face type. These are the protective foods, and must be taken as indicated.

BREAKFAST

1/2 small grapefruit (no sugar)	50
1 coddled egg	100
Coffee (milk instead of cream, no sugar)	25

LUNCH

1 chicken sandwich with lettuce (no butter)	160
6 small stalks celery	16
1 glass milk	150

DINNER

Tomato juice	25
1 slice tenderloin steak	290
Salad (1/2 cup cole slaw, lettuce)	50
1/4 cup spinach	10
1/4 cup green peas	34
1 glass milk	150
1/4 cup vanilla ice cream with 2 ginger snaps	110

Don't try to reduce too fast. A quarter of a pound a day is enough.

OUR READERS' COOKING

Liver Spinach Mold

1 pound liver
1/2 cup bread crumbs
1/2 cup cream
2 tablespoons butter
2 cups cooked spinach
2 hard cooked eggs
1 egg beaten
Salt and pepper

Parboil the liver for about five minutes, chop it finely and mix it with the bread crumbs. Add beaten egg, cream and seasonings. Place in a buttered mold, cover with a layer of cooked spinach which have been put through a colander and garnish with slices of hard cooked eggs. Place in a pan of hot water and bake in a slow oven. When firm, unmold on a platter and serve with creamed tomato sauce.

M. B.,
Muscatine, Iowa

Codfish, Spaghetti and Tomatoes

1/2 pound salt codfish, diced
2 cups spaghetti, broken in small pieces

1 quart tomatoes, fresh or canned
1 onion, sliced
2 tablespoons chopped parsley
2 tablespoons of fat
Salt if needed

Soak the codfish in cold water to cover for 2 or more hours, until sufficient salt has been removed, and drain. Cook the spaghetti in boiling salted water until tender and drain. Simmer the tomatoes and codfish for about 20 minutes. Cook the onion and parsley in the fat for a few minutes, combine all the ingredients, and cook for a few minutes longer.

Mrs. R. T.,
Columbus Jct., Ia.

Escalloped Corn and Oysters

4 tablespoons butter, 4 tablespoons flour, 2 cups milk, pepper to taste, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 cups canned corn, 2 beaten eggs, 2 cups canned or fresh oysters, 2 tablespoons chopped green pepper, 1 cup cracker crumbs. Buttered crumbs for the top. Melt butter,

Mrs. Roosevelt Says Malnutrition Cause Of Crime Outbreak

WASHINGTON — Malnutrition in childhood probably can be blamed for the so-called crime wave that has broken out among the young, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, told the child health recovery conference last week.

"No child can do anything without a good strong body," Mrs. Roosevelt said.

She said children were being born today of mothers very much below par, adding she was appalled at the "very poor progress we are making in the care of mothers."

add flour and blend well together. Stir in the milk and cook till a thick creamy sauce is formed. Season with salt and pepper. Add remaining ingredients and pour into buttered baking dish. Melt 2 tablespoons butter in pan and stir in 3/4 cup cracker crumbs. Mix well and spread over the top. Bake in moderate oven thirty minutes.

Mrs. Judith Collier,
Galva, Ill.

Oatmeal on a dampened cloth will clean white paint.

This Is YOUR PAPER!

What do you want printed in the Midwest Free Press? This newspaper is trying to give its readers a clear picture of the American nation. You can help by telling us your suggestions. Simply fill in the blank below and mail it to us.

The Midwest Free Press is edited to give information to farmers, independent merchants and working men and women, not to please Andy Mellon, J. P. Morgan and grafting politicians! Your ideas on methods of improving the Free Press will be welcome and appreciated.

Do you read the following regular features in the Midwest Free Press (Just answer yes or no)?

News Review of the Week Health Page (page 13)
News Behind the Headlines Editorials
Women's Page (page 6) Long Features (P. 7-8-9-10)
Farm Page (page 11) Readers' Letters (page 12)

What can we do to improve the Free Press?
(attach another sheet of paper if necessary)

Your Name

Address

MIDWEST FREE PRESS

(A Journal for American Thinkers)
Muscatine, Iowa

Trusts Are Endangering American Free Speech

Free speech is being endangered by the Radio Trust of the United States. Previous articles have told how independent radio stations are being eliminated one by one to make room for more chain stations; how National Broadcasting Company, General Electric, Radio Corporation of America and other big corporations are intertwined, all working to extend the radio monopoly on the North American continent as well as seeking to broaden their power to Central and South America. Financiers control radio in the United States and misuse their great power. A combination of dirty jokes, advertising balderdash and propaganda assails the ears of radio listeners. The Federal Radio Commission's part in extending the monopoly was also shown; how the Commission's large staff of lawyers, engineers and free speech suppression experts cooperate to help the big chains and hinder the small independent station.

While the Trust has been gobbling up all the channels in sight, 210 independents have been crammed on six channels. Trust stations have more power, less interference and other advantages—all through arrangements of the Federal Radio Commission. The Radio pirates, having seized power in the United States and Canada, tried to extend their monopoly to Mexico and other countries on this hemisphere but failed.

Apparently there is little hope for radio justice from the Federal Radio Commission, but some members of Congress and other proponents of free speech have suggested abolition of the Commission. The government spends hundreds of thousands each year to "regulate" radio and the Radio Trust doesn't pay a nickel for it. But National Broadcasting Company made \$25,895,959.34 and Columbia, \$11,621,424.31 in 1932.

One way to clear the ether would be to force chain stations to synchronize—all broadcast on the same wave length. The Trust's own representatives claimed synchronization experiments were successful back in 1930, but since then they have said little on the subject—if the plan were put through it would endanger their monopoly.

The National Association of Broadcasters, Inc., mouthpiece of the radio chains in its proposed code submitted to the NRA admits its members numbering only 39.8 per cent of all radio stations control 81 per cent of the nation's radio business.

(Continued from last week)

By JAMES R. CONNOR,
Editor of the Free Press

"The secret is a modern synchronizing device developed by Western Electric, Bell Telephone laboratories and the Graybar Electric company—all subsidiaries of American Telephone and Telegraph.

"At present, wave-lengths are the most prized possession in the radio industry. One of the channels used by the N. B. C. out of Washington is valued at \$1,000,000. The scramble for wave-lengths has caused friction between the U. S. A. and Canada between the U. S. A. and Mexico, between various interests in the United States.

"This friction now can be solved.
"The only stumbling block is opposition by the two big companies. They now have a virtual closed door on national radio broadcasting and want to keep it. Supporting them in the past were both the Coolidge and Hoover administrations."

WIBO Loses—A Man Dies

Recently in these articles there was mention of the fight independent Station WIBO of Chicago made against one of the chain stations, charging that the chain station after vainly trying to purchase WIBO had sought to influence advertisers away from WIBO. That was last year.

More trouble was in store for WIBO for on last June 10 the Federal Radio Commission revoked the station's license—a station incidentally which had become famous as "The Swedish Church of the Air."

Olaf Nelson, an 80-year old crusader for the truth, broadcast church services from WIBO for eight years until the station's license was revoked. The Commission certainly could not make any protest against that. He died two weeks ago. His sons, Alvin E. Nelson and Earle S. Nelson, founded WIBO, but their work came to naught when the license was revoked.

For his aid in promoting non-denominational church work by radio in the Swedish language Mr. Nelson was decorated last year a Knight of the Order of Vasa by the King of Sweden, the highest honor bestowed outside the kingdom on anyone not a military officer.

But what has happened to the wave length of WIBO. It is getting along nicely, thank you. It happens that Station WIND of Gary, Ind., now operating, is the station for which the Columbia Broadcasting System with the aid of Indiana politicians obtained the rights of WIBO, the investment of Nelson Brothers. The change was made in the interest of the public, according to the Radio Commission.

So it might be pertinent to note just how the "public interest, convenience and necessity" are being served by WIND. Perhaps the reader remembers a few days ago when Station WIND had one of its announcers arrested by a deputy sheriff after faking a chase of the ten convicts who escaped from the Indiana state penitentiary at Michigan City, Ind. The fake chase was also broadcast on a Columbia network. WIND had citizens shooting off guns saying they were being fired by the posses and other details of the chase which were interesting even if they were not true.

Such was the use of the wave length by the station which took rights of WIBO and its famous sermons!

The antics of the Federal Radio Commission in bending backwards for a liberal interpretation of the radio laws on some occasions and its strict, disciplinary tactics on others would be funny if it were not so pathetic for the small independent radio broadcaster.

For instance the Federal Radio act of 1927 is very strict about allowing licenses to any company or organization trying to make a monopoly of radio. Congress knew in 1927 when the act was passed that radio monopoly would be a danger to our American free speech.

Sections 13 and 15 of the Federal Radio Act state:

"Section 13. The licensing authority is hereby directed to refuse a station license and/or the permit hereinafter required for the construction of a station to any person, firm, company, or corporation, or any subsidiary thereof, which has been finally adjudged guilty by a Federal court of unlawfully monopolizing or attempting unlawfully to monopolize, after this Act takes effect, radio communication, directly or indirectly, through the control of the manufacture or sale of radio apparatus, through exclusive traffic arrangements, or by any other means or to have been using unfair methods of competition. The granting of a license shall not estop the United States or any person aggrieved from proceeding against such person, firm, company, or corporation for violating the law against unfair methods of competition or for a violation of the law against unlawful restraints and monopolies and/or combinations, contracts, or agreements in restraint of trade, or from instituting proceedings for the dissolution of such firm, company, or corporation."

"Sec. 15. All laws of the United States relating to unlawful restraints and monopolies and to combinations, contracts, or agreements in restraint of trade are hereby declared to be applicable to the manufacture and sale of and to trade in radio apparatus and devices entering into or affecting interstate or foreign commerce and to interstate or foreign radio communications. Whenever in any suit, action, or proceeding, civil or criminal, brought under the provisions of any of said laws or in any proceedings brought to enforce or to review findings and orders of the Federal Trade Commission or other governmental agency in respect of any matters as to which said commission or other governmental agency is by law authorized to act, any licensee shall be found guilty of the violation of the provisions of such laws or any of them, the court, in addition to the penalties imposed by said laws, may adjudge, order, and/or decree that the license of such licensee shall, as of the date the decree or judgment becomes finally effective or as of such other date as the said decree shall fix, be revoked and that all rights under such license shall thereupon cease: Provided, however, That such licensee shall have the same right of appeal or review as is provided by law in respect of other decrees and judgments of said court."

Now what about this monopoly business? The federal court in Delaware in the case of Lord, receiver against the Radio Corporation of America granted a final injunction against the RCA enjoining further enforcement of certain contracts for the sale of radio tubes for radio receiving sets. Since beginning of the radio set business the RCA and its affiliated companies have been notorious for their deals whereby retailers were induced to handle nothing by RCA products. The federal court held that contracts specified in the suit were contrary to and violating the Clayton anti-trust act. With its high priced legal talent the RCA fought the case. The circuit court of appeals however upheld the lower court decision and finally on April 27, 1931, the United States Supreme Court denied the Radio Corporation's appeal.

Naturally the issue was squarely before the Federal Radio Commission. Here was a clear violation of the Radio Act. So it went to work. Just so there will be no doubt of what happened and to show the legal sham battle that went on let's take the Commission's own records. In the fifth annual report of the Radio Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931 we find:

"In view of the uncertainty as to the effect of this decision upon the status of Radio Corporation of America and its subsidiary companies and their eligibility to receive instruments of authorization in view of sections 13 and 15 of the radio act, the commission, on May 7, 1931, entered an order which provided:

"That any renewal applications filed by R. C. A. or any of its so-called subsidiary companies which are now pending decision before the commission be designated for hearing, and if such applications request licenses which are necessary for the maintenance of the existing service, that until after the conduct of such hearing and the decision of the commission as a result thereof the existing licenses be extended upon a temporary basis to 3 a. m., July 15, 1931.

That such further renewal applications, if any, as come before the commission prior to its decision in these matters be treated in a similar manner.

That the hearing on these renewal applications should be held before the entire commission sitting en banc on Monday, June 15, 1931, at 10 a. m.

That such steps should be taken prior to the hearing date as will be necessary to insure that at least one renewal application of each of the above-named companies is designated for hearing on that date, and that if necessary to accomplish this result these companies should be directed by the commission to file applications for renewal forthwith and without regard to the expiration date of the existing licenses or the requirements of General Order No. 89 with respect to filing applications for renewal of license.

That any applications other than applications for renewal of licenses or applications for instruments of authorizations necessary for the maintenance of an existing service now pending upon behalf of the above-named parties or hereinafter filed by them be held in abeyance and no decision made thereon until after the conduct of the hearing herein recommended and the rendition of a decision as a result thereof."

"Pursuant to this action, the commission designated a number of applications of each of the above-named subsidiaries of Radio Corporation of America for hearing on June 15, 1931 (commission minute No. 374, June 8, 1931):

"To determine whether or not said applicant is a company or corporation or any subsidiary thereof which has been finally adjudged guilty by a Federal Court of unlawfully monopolizing or attempting to monopolize radio communication, directly or indirectly, through the control of the manufacture or sale of radio apparatus, through exclusive traffic arrangements, or by any other means, or to have been using unfair methods of competition within the meaning of section 13 of the radio act of 1927.

To determine whether or not said applicant is eligible, under the terms of the radio act of 1927, to receive the instrument of authorization applied for.

(To be continued next week)

WILL THEY LET HIM?

If the measures through which Roosevelt seeks to save capitalism from itself are frustrated by the hogishness of its leaders, the next step may well be an attempt at Fascism. But Fascism in the United States means something quite different than in Italy or Germany. It means the violation of every American ideal and tradition. It means the scrapping of the democratic institutions under which capitalism governed the country so long and so successfully in its interest. It means that instead of ruling by fooling, we shall have ruling by gat and castor oil.

Now the American people may have reached the place where they are willing to accept that sort of a regime in exchange for bread and beans, and if so, goodbye America of Ethan Allen, Nathan Hale, Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, goodbye America of the Declaration of Independence, Bill of Rights, Emancipation Proclamation and Gettysburg address. But we believe nothing of the kind. On the contrary we are convinced that any attempt to establish Fascism on American soil will be the prelude for a drama whose last curtain descends on a scene in which there is no more room for captains of industry and napoleons of finance than there was for court chamberlains, king's jesters, grand signers and royal governors after Cromwell, Robespierre and Washington finished their jobs.

Gentlemen of Plutocracy, it is your necks Roosevelt is trying to save. Will you let him?—American Guardian.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

Mellon's Money Bags

By WALTER W. LIGGETT
From Real America Magazine
(By Permission)

"His record as Secretary of the Treasury shows a single-minded pursuit of every loose nickel that never has been paralleled. His greed was equalled only by his gall. He seemed to care nothing at all for public opinion and he flouted Congress on the few occasions when its members dared question some of his acts. The boldness with which he paid out billions of dollars in income tax rebates to corporations owned by himself and his friends almost defies credulity."

Mellon was engaged in trade and commerce, his banks and trust companies dealt in public securities, and his Gulf Oil Company owned a fleet of steamships, but on his mere say so that he had sold his bank stock (to his brother Richard) the Senate confirmed the presidential appointment with only a few progressives registering objections.

Congressman Patman proved during the impeachment hearings that Mellon not only personally directed several deals while sitting in the Cabinet, but actually started one marine insurance firm which did a total business of more than two hundred million dollars—and did it with firms that came constantly in contact with the United States Customs office which was under Mr. Mellon's supervision.

No one who knows Andrew Mellon credits him with any altruistic ideals or thinks that he went to Washington with the thought of neglecting his own interests for the public good. On the contrary, he doubtless had a very clear idea of how he could use his Cabinet position to advance the personal interests of himself and his friend Morgan who had thrown war contracts his way. But regardless of what may have motivated Mellon, his eleven-year occupancy of the United States Treasury reveals a record consistently discreditable.

Most millionaires, when put in a position of public trust, are willing to forego personal profits for the sake of their reputation. In other words, they put glory above cold cash. But not Andrew Mellon. His record as Secretary of the Treasury shows a single-minded pursuit of every loose nickel that never has been paralleled. His greed was equalled only by his gall. He seemed to care nothing at all for public opinion and he flouted Congress on the few occasions when its members dared question some of his acts. The boldness with which he paid out billions of dollars in income tax rebates to corporations owned by himself and his friends almost defies credulity. So do his penny-pinching tactics in influencing architects to substitute aluminum for chromium on all Federal buildings constructed under the supervision of the Treasury.

His first official act was to discharge twenty-eight faithful and efficient employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on false charges to make way for a gang of his political henchmen. Some of these were old men and had been with the Bureau for years, but they were ruthlessly forced to walk the plank.

The next unsavory deal in which Mellon was involved, only a month after the Harding regime went into office, cost the United States government \$25,000,000, but resulted in the Mellons, Morgan, Doheny, Sinclair, the Standard Oil, Claudius Houston, Rufus Dawes, and certain close associates of Herbert Hoover getting title to nearly 15,000,000 acres of oil lands in the Republic of Colombia.

The huge holdings acquired by the Mellon-Doheny-Morgan-Standard Oil-Transcontinental crowd in Colombia came about as the direct consequence of the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Colombia which was signed at Bogota in 1914, but never had been ratified by the United States prior to 1921. Colombian newspapers during the seven-year interim openly charged that the United

States was delaying its ratification because the Colombian government refused to amend its oil regulations to suit American investors.

The Harding administration made ratification of the Colombian treaty first on its order of business. On April 6, 1921, ratification was pushed through the Senate and with the ratification went an appropriation of \$25,000,000 which was paid to Colombia, ostensibly for damages incurred twenty years previously, when Theodore Roosevelt encouraged a revolution for the purpose of acquiring territory for the Panama canal.

As a matter of fact, Colombia had a just claim against the United States. Roosevelt freely admitted that he "took the Panama canal," but no action had been taken on the claim for twenty years and opponents of the measure charged on the floor of the Senate that the belated payment was nothing less than a thinly disguised bribe to the Colombian government to pave the way for American oil exploiters. There was considerable opposition to the payment of the \$25,000,000 claim, but the whole power of the Harding administration was thrown behind the measure and it was put to the vote with surprisingly little debate.

Events speedily justified the predictions of those who had charged that this \$25,000,000 was designed to grease the way for American oil seekers. This was frankly admitted in Colombia.

The ink on the treaty was hardly dry before a number of oil companies, which apparently had been incorporated in anticipation of its speedy ratification, rushed into Colombia and obtained leases on huge areas of rich oil lands. The Gulf Oil Company, of which W. L. Mellon is president and R. B. Mellon a director, through various subsidiaries, has slowly been getting control of the major portion of the Colombian oil fields. It has leased 800,000 acres from the Colombian Syndicate. The Standard Oil Company still retains large holdings, but the Doheny interests seem to have been absorbed by the Mellons. The normal output of the Colombian wells now is about 40,000,000 barrels annually. Petroleum is known to exist in an area of 34,000 square miles in Colombia and some geologists declare it is the greatest potential field in all South America.

An interesting sequel to this gigantic grab uncovered another nasty chapter of international intrigue. In 1926 the Colombian government canceled the Barco concession—including the Mellon holdings—for alleged failure of General Barco during his ownership to comply with certain requirements. The concessionaires immediately petitioned for a rehearing and when that was denied filed suit in the Colombian supreme court. Attorneys for the Gulf Company, owned by the Mellons, also filed a claim with the United States State Department. Secretary Kellogg promptly lodged a protest with the Colombian government. The Barco concession is said to be valued at two billion dollars.

Shortly after this, Washington warned Wall Street bankers that further investments in Colombian bonds would not be safe. This plainly was intended as a financial boycott to force Colombia to yield on the oil concession. Colombia, however, stood firm and its Congress prepared to enact a new petroleum code that would force foreign concessionaires to pay adequate royalties. Meantime, a number of American agents were sent to Colombia in an effort to halt the proposed legislation. They were successful in this—thanks to the expenditure of large sums of money—and they also succeeded in bringing about a split in the Conservative party which had governed Colombia consecutively for more than forty years.

In January, 1930, Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera, a moderate Liberal who for eight years had been Colombian minister at Washington, hurriedly returned to Colombia, announced his candidacy for the pres-

idency, and in a whirlwind campaign of only three weeks won the election. It was charged in Colombia at the time that Herrera resorted to wholesale bribery and there is no doubt at all that the sinews of war were advanced by American oil interests.

After his election President Herrera announced, "Concerning legislation on the oil question it is my purpose to find an equitable formula which will protect the legitimate interests of the state and at the same time stimulate the investment of foreign capital."

This hint was sufficiently plain and some time in April the National City Bank of New York arranged for a \$20,000,000 loan to Colombia. The Colombian government meantime announced that it would grant a new concession for practically the same property covered in the Barco tract on slightly different terms—but terms which were entirely acceptable to the Mellons. On this encouragement the banks advanced \$16,000,000 to Colombia. Then some dispute arose as to the terms in the new concession and the New York banks refused to pay the remaining \$4,000,000.

On June 20, 1931, the new concession finally was confirmed. Ten days later, the Morgan banks paid Colombia the remaining \$4,000,000. It was established that while these negotiations were pending President Herrera in person paid a visit to Washington and was entertained at dinner by Secretary of State Stimson. Andrew Mellon was a guest at that dinner and, according to the statement of President Herrera, told the Colombian chief executive that "after you settle these questions pending in matters of oil," there would be "open for Colombia without any doubt wide roads for its economic progress and its financial restoration."

Later, when impeachment proceedings were pending against Mellon, President Herrera denied the authenticity of published interviews in both New York and Colombian newspapers, but on January 12, 1932, Victor Schoepperle, vice president of the City National Bank of New York, admitted under cross examination before a Senate Committee that his bank had objected to making the Colombian loan and had advanced the money only at the direct request of the State department. This suspicious circumstance, and the curious coincidence between the ratification of the new concession and the final payment of the loan tell their own eloquent story.

In this connection it also is interesting to record that in 1927, when President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg seemed determined to bring on a war with Mexico because it refused to make a blanket validation of fraudulent oil titles, the facts finally were revealed at a senatorial hearing that Andrew Mellon, Doheny, and Sinclair owned 98 per cent of the oil land which had not been registered in accordance with the Mexican law. Although these facts were brought out by sworn testimony, amply attested by documentary evidence, and reporters attended the hearings, not more than four daily newspapers mentioned the fact that Mellon was involved. At that time the bull market was booming and he was still looked upon as the patron saint of Wall Street. Most of the metropolitan papers, apparently, thought it akin to sacrilege to show up the part Mellon was playing in the sinister conspiracy that might have plunged the whole continent into armed strife.

It was his handling of taxes, the settlement of foreign debts, and his unyielding opposition to the soldiers' bonus that first gave Andrew Mellon his exaggerated reputation among business men and led to his being hailed at many a Chamber of Commerce banquet as "the greatest secretary of the treasury since Alexander Hamilton."

These extravagant eulogies were never justified by facts. Mellon's manner of handling these matters was severely criti-

cized at the time by many competent economists and it is now manifest that the mistaken Mellon policies were to a great degree responsible for the depression.

At Mellon's suggestion the United States has canceled approximately eleven billion dollars in principal and interest of war debts owed to it by various European governments on the theory that relieving this crushing burden would restore world business. There is no evidence that this has been the case. The nations of Europe used the money that should have been paid to the United States to build up military machines and the world is nearer war today than at any time since the armistice. As long as the interest and principal of our war debts are unpaid the load must be carried by the American taxpayer. As a matter of fact, the war debts were canceled to make it possible for European nations to float bond issues in the United States.

The state department had ruled that new loans could not be incurred until the old war debts were settled, so Andrew Mellon blithely canceled several billion dollars of obligations and left Uncle Sam holding the sack—and an empty sack, too. The Morgans and other international bankers profited hugely by this arrangement, but the net result was that the American people, in addition to the worthless war loans, sunk some additional fifteen billion dollars in depreciated foreign securities. Had Mellon insisted upon prompt payment of principal and interest owing us by foreign nations this huge loss could have been avoided.

Mellon's handling of the tax situation was equally short sighted. The so-called "Mellon tax plan" originated in Wall Street and was handed, full-drafted, to Mr. Mellon who in turn caused it to be endorsed by President Coolidge and introduced in Congress.

I happened to be present when Secretary Mellon, then fairly new in office, attempted to explain his tax plan to a Senate committee. Under a few kindly questions he began to stammer and change color like a stage-struck school boy. Obviously he was densely ignorant of the bill which he was sponsoring. Finally his confusion became so marked that S. Parker Gilbert, his assistant, stepped to his side and bore the brunt of the questioning. Later in the day, Andy Mellon, for all his age, fled down a corridor like a frightened deer when a delegation of reporters tried to interview him.

At that time most industrial concerns were rich with swollen war profits and a continuation of surtaxes on excess profits and incomes would have speedily reduced our unwieldy national debt. But the bankers didn't want the national debt reduced and the Wall Street speculators wanted the excess profits for stock market gambling.

The bankers and Wall Street gamblers had their way, Mellon cut down the surtaxes on large fortunes 50 per cent, while only 25 per cent was cut off the tax rate of incomes under \$4,000. The result—just as had been predicted—was an orgy of stock market gambling which finally culminated in the disastrous crash of November, 1929. Mellon also finally succeeded in killing the publicity provision of the income tax law. The result is that the Morgans, the Lamonts, and the Mitchells by various subterfuges avoid paying any income taxes whatsoever. At the present time Mr. Mellon's own nephew, W. L. Mellon, is being sued on the ground that he defrauded the government out of \$2,020,131 in income taxes over a period of five years. It is significant that the suit is being filed by a private citizen and not by the Department of Justice.

Although his record proves that he is extremely ruthless, Andrew Mellon's appearance is more that of a poet than a financier. His face is delicate—almost spiritual—and his fingers are of the purely artistic type, long and tapering. Even his eyes are those of a dreamer.

Please turn to page ten

LOAN SHARKS BLOCKING EFFORTS TO REDUCE THEIR 42% INTEREST

As the climax of an orgy of sensational scandals, bribery and corruption of state legislatures, sponsors of the 42 per cent interest rate on small loans recently purchased a Governor's veto of a bill enacted to curb their rapacity.

One henchman of the Loan Shark Trust was sentenced to prison in Ohio for attempted bribery of a legislator but thus far the bribers of the Governor have escaped prosecution through flight.

Despite these 42 per cent pirates' use of liquor, lewd women and \$2,500,000 in debauching state legislators, some progress has been made in recent months toward breaking up their bloodsucking racket. After sensational legislative battles, Wisconsin, Indiana, New Hampshire and Connecticut reduced the rate of interest to 1½, 2 or 2½ per cent.

The "Loan Wolves" were put to rout in Texas and North Carolina where they unsuccessfully sought to have the iniquitous Uniform Small Loan Law enacted for their benefit. This has been the worst year for them since they started their racket.

The Loan Shark Trust—headed by the Household Finance Corporation in Chicago and Beneficial Industrial Loan Corporation in New York—has lost two of its most ardent workers. One of these was a misguided and deluded social worker, who admits he was misled by the "Loan Wolves." The other was a disgusted lobbyist, formerly in their employ but now reformed (we hope).

Assistant Attorney General Keenan and Senator Copeland, who have declared war on racketeers, should concentrate their fire on this nationally-organized gang of 42 per cent highbinders who are practicing extortion in almost half the states in the Union.

The following is a startling, revolting incredible narrative of these pirates' legislative activities last spring and summer. Undoubtedly they will adopt similar tactics when anti-extortion bills are introduced in 16 legislatures next winter. Already they are at work electing legislators who will accept their bribe money and do their bidding.

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

By ROBERT MORRIS

"Small loan companies cannot operate if they are limited to charging only 1½ per cent interest a month or 21 per cent interest a year."

With this false and misleading declaration, Governor William A. Comstock, of Michigan, vetoed a bill passed by both houses of the Legislature to cut the prevailing 42 per cent rate in half.

This declaration was false because nation-wide surveys have clearly established the fact that small loan companies can and do operate and reap better than a reasonable profit by charging 1½ per cent a month or 18 per cent a year.

It was infamous because it revealed Governor Comstock administering his high office for the benefit of plundering bandits instead of for the 4,900,000 residents of Michigan whose welfare and interest he solemnly swore to conserve and protect. His bought and paid for veto disclosed him as the protector of the 42 per cent interest of extortionists.

What business was it of Comstock's to say whether the "Loan Wolves" could operate on a law enacted by the Legislature after thorough inquiry? This law was enacted as a humanitarian measure and in the name of decency and justice to the people of Michigan. Governor Comstock considered the interest of the "Loan Wolves" as paramount and as his guiding motive.

Aroused by this brazen and high handed overriding of the will of a majority of Michigan's 142 lawmakers, voters through-

out the state have demanded Comstock's impeachment or recall from office as no longer worthy of confidence or trust.

Governor Comstock needs no introduction as the obedient servant and willing tool of moneyed interests. He has never refuted the charge that he closed all the banks in Michigan—thus precipitating the so-called national bank "holiday"—as part of a despicable plot by big bankers to put Henry Ford into bankruptcy.

Immediately after the Legislature passed the interest-reducing bill for the relief of borrowers and as a rebuke to the bribe-offering of the Loan Shark Trust, it became known Governor Comstock would veto it.

An official of the Household Finance Corporation—Western fang of the rapacious and venomous reptile that has spread its slimy trail across the United States—openly boasted that Governor Comstock would not let it become a law. He said "The Governor is a bankrupt. If he wants to rehabilitate himself, we've got \$3,000,000 for him if he has sense enough to veto it."

This 42 per cent buckaneer called the turn to a T. He announced the sale before it was made. Presumably the exalted ruler of Michigan wrote his declaration of financial independence when he penned his veto.

Never in the entire history of Michigan has so intense and openly shameless a lobby been conducted to corrupt its legislators as was waged by the 42 per cent Loan Shark Trust. Its representatives offered bribes ranging from \$5,000 to promise to take care of prospective bribe-recipients for life. Promises of half an interest in a profitable loan shark office were numerous.

Turn to Governor

Failing in their desperate efforts to buy enough votes to defeat the interest-reducing measure, they turned their attention to the Governor, with success crowning their vulture-bedecked battle banner.

The Loan Shark Trust's official and other lobbyists were reported to be "lousy with \$1,000 bills" and the prodigality with which they spent or offered money as bribes tended to bear out this statement. There are 222 branches of the Loan Shark Trust in Michigan. Sixty-eight of these are in Detroit and 10 within walking distance of Governor Comstock's office in Lansing.

Each of these 222 branches put up from \$1,000 to \$10,000 to buy the Legislature and prevent any molestation of their 3½ per cent a month interest racket. These 222 branches of the Loan Shark Trust entice the people of Michigan into borrowing approximately \$75,000,000 a year. On this the pirates reap a profit of something like \$30,000,000 annually.

The million dollar slush fund raised by the branches and the Household Finance Corporation to buy the legislators like so much livestock represented only a fractional part of one year's blood money collected by the pirates.

With Leon Henderson, representing the Russell Sage Foundation and Francis Thompson, so-called "public relations counsel" of the Household Financial Corporation, as their leaders, the lobbyists in Michigan conducted an unprecedented campaign of corruption and vilification. Vitriolic denunciation of all persons who favored reducing the interest rate, among whom were ministers of the gospel, social service workers, labor leaders, and church workers, was poured forth in an unceasing stream.

Failing to stem the rising tide of in-

dignation against the 42 per cent piracy, the lobbyists began bidding in high figures for votes. In the meantime they tapped the telephone wires of all advocates of a rate reduction, had them shadowed by a large corps of detectives and attempted to compromise them by entrapping them with loose women so as to blackmail them into voting against the proposal for a lower rate.

Desperate

In their desperation against the overwhelming sentiment against them, they threw discretion to the winds and offered sums of money to members of the Legislature who were honest and sincere in their efforts to loosen the loan shark Trust's grip on necessitous borrowers. So brazen did they become in their activities that legislative and grand jury investigations were deemed imperative to save the good names of the Assemblymen and the State.

The bill to reduce the rate having been bottled up in the judiciary committee for several months, Senator Edward B. McKenna, of Detroit, got 22 Senators to sign a petition to take the measure away from the committee and allow it to come up for a vote on its merits. This move by Senator McKenna struck terror into the hearts of the lobbyists who thought they had purchased enough legislators to keep the measure pigeonholed in the committee.

According to Senator McKenna's testimony before an investigating committee, he was approached by one Constantine Daniels, lobbyist for the Loan Shark Trust, who said to him:

"Mac, you are the fly in the ointment. You are a damned fool. You will be taken care of for life if you forget about trying to take that bill from the committee. You can square yourself with your constituents."

Please turn to page twelve

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Mellon's Money Bags

(Continued from page eight)
rather than a deer. Immaculately groomed in costly clothes of conservative cut and sober hues, there is something self-effacing, almost timorous, about the man. He leaves and enters a room almost without a sound, so softly does he open and close a door. His swift, slinking stride reminds one of a ferret. It is characteristic that he usually entered the White House through the rear door.

He never has become accustomed to crowds and often gets confused when he is in the limelight. In 1924, when Coolidge was running for office, it was decided that it would be good publicity for the Secretary of the Treasury to return to Pittsburgh and publicly cast his ballot. Mellon entered the voting booth, amid a barrage of moving picture cameras, and promptly began to blush and stammer. It must have been years since he had voted, for he obviously was quite unfamiliar with the procedure. Election officials had to guide him to a booth and finally instruct him as to where to mark the ballot. The newspaper men were kind, yet the publicity was somewhat of a dud.

Mellon is almost Spartan in his personal habits. He eats sparingly and seldom drinks, with the exception of mild wine with his meals. Golf is his only outdoor diversion and he plays a consistent game for a man of his age. When in Washington he always walked from his home on Massachusetts Avenue to the Treasury Building at a brisk gait. Long, black, specially-made cigars, almost as thin as cigarettes, are his one dissipation. He smokes many during the course of a day—and always offers them to visitors.

Mellon also is interested in paintings, and his Pittsburgh gallery houses one of the finest private collections in the world. He spares no expense when his agents find some rare old master abroad. Unlike most other millionaires who possess objects of art, Mr. Mellon never admits the public to his gallery. Friends and distinguished visitors to the city sometimes are allowed to view his collection, but the commonalty is excluded.

In business affairs he is a man of few words. He is an attentive listener, however, and despite his shyness he can say "no" with an incisiveness that leaves no room for doubt. Although his manners in a drawing room are almost courtly, he never has learned the art of table talk. His conversation usually is confined to monosyllables and his range of topics is far from wide. One of his neighbors on Woodley Drive, a man who has known him since boyhood, once confided to me that he rather dreads the idea of spending an evening in personal contact with Andrew Mellon.

"He is a poor conversationalist," this man told me. "So much so that he appears dull and inept. On many subjects he has a perfectly appalling ignorance. Of many other topics he seems never to have heard. But I must say that I never have met a man who has such a singularly clear-sighted view, or could see so far ahead, when there was the slightest possibility of his making a dollar."

Pittsburgh—admittedly one of the most corrupt municipalities in the United States—for nearly sixty years has been dominated by three generations of Mellons. Politics in Pittsburgh always has revolved around the Mellon banking and distillery interests, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the United States Steel Corporation, and the Philadelphia Company which monopolizes all the local public utilities. Mellon is heavily interested in all these concerns, and he and his brother and nephew personally see to it that their political connections swell their profits. Public utilities in Pittsburgh get high rates and pay low taxes as the result of this political control which has extended its corruptive influence into state affairs. In their pursuit of political power the aristocratic bankers have not scrupled to work wholeheartedly with some of the most disreputable elements of the underworld. W. L. Mellon,

nephew of old Andy, has attended, "beer picnics" frequented by the riff raff of Pittsburgh and it is significant that the Federal prohibition sleuths did not disturb the hilarity on those occasions.

In fact, several prohibition agents in the Pittsburgh district have been removed—certainly with the consent if not at the personal direction of Andrew Mellon—not because they were derelict in their duty, but because raids on "protected spots" were alienating underworld support from the candidates of the Mellon machine. One prohibition director, Edgar Ray, was removed from office because he declined to become party to a deal which would have permitted several of the large Pennsylvania breweries to manufacture beer at

\$50 a barrel of which the Republican campaign fund was to receive a large slice.

Mayors and County Commissioners who got the backing of the Mellons have almost without exception been professional spoliemen. Three professional gamblers, two proprietors of bawdy houses, two ex-convicts, and one notorious "fence" actually were members of the Allegheny County Republican Central Committee when W. L. Mellon was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. Nettie Gordon, known to two generations of Pittsburghers as "Queen of the Red Light District," donated \$10,000 to the support of Mellon candidates in the 1926 election.

To no small degree the responsibility

for Pittsburgh's political rottenness rests squarely upon the shoulders of Andrew Mellon. For years he has dictated its politics and in many instances personally selected candidates. His nephew was active in helping control state affairs in co-operation with the corrupt Vare machine, and his brother, R. B. Mellon, has personally put the seal of his approval on several public officials who later were indicted.

In all fairness, it is difficult to see how the members of this famous family can absolve themselves from responsibility for political conditions that long have made Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania a stench in the nostrils of the whole nation.

How Steamship Companies Collect Taxpayers' Money

WASHINGTON — With only one of 44 companies receiving government mail subsidies under investigation so far, Washington expects the most sensational testimony in months when full details of the government's "aid" to these shipping companies is revealed.

The investigation by a special Senate committee was ordered after Senator McKellar and others had charged the government was "being held up" in a scandalous manner through the subsidies allowed airplane and ocean steamship lines for carrying mail. More than four hundred million dollars have been paid to the steamship lines—all this money coming from taxes—and the average price paid the lines in 1929 under the Hoover administration was \$66,000 a pound for ordinary mail.

The investigating committee is headed by Senator Hugo L. Black of Alabama.

Senator Black put into the record a summary showing that the shipping companies which bought ships and got mail contracts from the United States government have received in various kinds of subsidies \$495,896,302 of public money. Almost up to the opening of the present investigation, the same interests were asking more.

The Export Steamship Corporation, more commonly called the Export Shipping Company was first investigated. The partial examination of that company's records and officials shows an amazing story of frenzied finance with government money.

Started on "Shoestring"

The Export Corporation was organized with a cash capital of \$1,000, and \$4,000 of "good will." There is no evidence that another dollar of cash has been put into it since. Henry Herberman, president of the company, says that he bought it for something around \$60,000; but he gave no vouchers or checks to prove his statement.

This \$1,000 corporation, under Herberman's management, bought first 18 and later 7 more ships from the United States Shipping Board.

In addition, it chartered 23 government ships—at a price which did not pay insurance on them.

It built four ships with government loans, at a cost of \$8,000,000, nearly all of which it still owes the government.

And during practically the whole time since the Export Corporation got into the "shipping game," its president, Herberman, has been spending large sums on the "entertainment" of influential persons at Washington.

Here are some items from an expense account for the single day of May 25, 1928,

when Herberman was in Washington on some business with the Shipping Board for his company:

"Waiters, \$100; entertainment, \$80; taxis \$75; telephones, \$80; meals, \$75."

Herberman explained under cross-examination that he did not eat \$75 worth of food a day all by himself, but that "a man in my position" has to entertain.

Black unkindly called his attention to the fact that he had put in \$100 for entertainment already before he set down the meals. The witness did not correct either statement.

In 1928, Herberman got \$125,000 a year in salary and \$336,371 for expenses. The company pinched him down in 1929 to a paltry \$332,000 for expenses, with the same salary.

Worthy of Captain Kidd

Figures showing that Uncle Sam paid the Export Shipping Company \$42,809 for carrying 12 pounds of mail were put into the record early. But that, likewise, was just a starter. Senator Black checked up through the Post Office and here is a small part of what he found:

Eleven ships of the Export lines carried only one pound of mail between July, 1929, and June 20, 1930; and collected for that "service" \$125,800 in mail subsidies!

This is an extreme case. But in 1929, under a contract made by the Hoover administration, the average cost of carrying mails on several Export ships was \$66,000 a pound.

Also, much of this mail probably was "phony." Comptroller McCarl had ruled that, unless some mail were carried, the subsidy could not be paid.

Therefore, the Export Company saw to it that somebody sent some mail in care of each boat on each voyage.

In the the last six years and four months, the Export line has received in mail subsidies \$6,740,399; or more than six times as much as it has paid in the same time on the ships, it bought from the government.

There was method in Herberman's extravagance. Only the "influenced" gained in that way can explain how a one-horse corporation managed to deal in millions. Herberman himself says that he dealt with the Shipping Board entirely through its chairman, T. V. O'Connor. Herberman also says that he has played poker with O'Connor for 25 years.

Herberman stopped at the hotel where O'Connor was living; and when O'Connor moved, Herberman followed.

This president of a corporation which started with \$1,000 paid \$3,000 a year rent for his suite at the Mayflower.

Didn't Know Hard Times

The favors which Herberman got from the Shipping Board are almost past belief. It is a rule that the company which buys or charters ships from the government must keep them insured at its own expense. Herberman persuaded the government to pay two-thirds of the cost of insurance on a large number of the ships chartered by his company; and this deal to date has cost Uncle Sam \$457,000.

On March 20, 1931, Herberman procured an increase of 60 per cent in the subsidy received by one of his lines. It had been getting \$2.50 a mile for carrying the "mails;" now it was raised to \$4 a mile. In general, as the depression deepened, the favors of government to the Export Steamship Corporation seemed to increase.

O'Connor Involved

To turn to smaller figures for a moment, evidence was put in the record showing that Herberman paid a tailor's bill of \$510 for O'Connor. Herberman denied this but the former treasurer of the Export Corporation said that to the best of his recollection Herberman ordered the bill paid, and that the check was drawn to a member of the office force, cashed, and the cash handed to the tailor.

For example, the Export Corporation borrowed money from the government to build four ships. Later, it wanted extensions on the loans. The controller of the Shipping Board reported that the company owed more than \$3 for each \$1 that it owned—liabilities \$3,952,000, assets, \$1,172,199.

Reached "Higher-Ups"

On this account, the Shipping Board hesitated to grant an extension. The matter was laid before President Hoover's cabinet. Secretary of Commerce Lamont, who left the cabinet to become head of the Steel Institute and later resigned from that, said that he could see no objection to extending the loans. They were immediately extended.

C. Bascom Slomp, former Congressman from Virginia, secretary to President Coolidge from 1923 to 1925, came into the picture in another way. Herberman was trying to buy Shipping Board vessels at \$5 a ton; Admiral Palmer, for the board, asked \$8.50 a ton.

"We compromised at \$7.50 a ton," Mr. Herberman wrote to Senator Black. "Mr. Slomp acted in this matter, and felt that his services were worth, as I recall, \$50,000. I actually paid him \$15,000."

The man who had been secretary to the President six months before got a \$15,000 fee for helping to persuade a government agency to cut its prices. Bascom didn't miss much, those days.

Unfair Newspapers

In this column will appear the names of those newspapers which have published discriminating articles about our association as per Section 2 and 3 of Article 13. If you hear of others, send us the clippings.

Muscatine Journal, Muscatine, Iowa.

Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa.

Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill., Star-Courier, Mason City Globe Gazette, Lincoln, Neb., Star and papers at Madison Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

TELEPHONE TRUST

Dear Editor:

More than 700,000 stockholders were eligible to attend the recent annual meeting of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., and about 400 put in their appearance. They were the big stockholders.

They are the ones who wield control. The 699,600 who didn't go to the meeting have no voice in the management of the affairs of the company, nor would they have much if they were to show up at meetings.

Telephone User,
Muscatine, Iowa

Why Banks Close

Under this head Business Week interprets a bank failure in Cleveland:

"The Guardian Trust Company of Cleveland, a 150 million dollar state bank which went into liquidation following the events of March, 'window-dressed' its statements, had no clearing house examination in 10 years though it was a member of the Cleveland clearing house all that time, lent money to the two senior officers of the Cleveland Federal Reserve bank, lent 4.9 million dollars to its own directors and 20 million dollars to companies officers were interested in, paid its president \$90,000 a year because 'the increase in deposits justified it,' lent him \$272,000, made a profit on sales of securities to its trust department, made another profit on the sale of some of these securities to its trusts, and had large and costly affiliates in the hotel and real estate businesses."

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L. A. Loos, Pres
Hedrick, Ia.

NRA AND FARMERS

Still there has been no final agreement on the retail code. Here is a case where NRA headquarters hesitate to use pressure, because they are not just sure what stand to take on the question of price fixing, which is the nub of the whole thing.

Retail prices of most goods have already been jacked up so much that this acts as a brake on recovery. Consumers are being asked to buy more at a time when they are very short of funds and are using their ready money to pay up old debts.

The retail code as framed by the big retailers would raise prices still more, would put a stop to all "bargains" and would virtually guarantee profits to the big manufacturers, while the consumers, who pay the bills, would have to take anything that was handed them. It is therefore not strange that Uncle Sam has been slow in making the 5,000,000 retailers of the country all toe the mark and agree not to do whatever they have been doing for years.

W. R. Hearst, in another broadside in his papers, says the only relief that will reach farmers and restore their buying power is to lighten the "crushing burden of farm mortgages." He says the NRA program increases the cost of operating all industries and that it has failed to build up buying power of the masses. He warns that "the Democratic party has only about a year left in which to justify its stewardship"; that it "should build strongly, soundly and securely, from the bottom and not follow alluring will-o'-the-wisps or exploit visionary theories."

NEWSPAPER CONTROL

Dear Editor:

Q. Why do the utilities and other corporate interests wish to control (and they do control many) the newspapers of the country?

A. In order to distort, color, and suppress the news to suit their own purpose and subserve their own selfish ends.

Observant Reader,
Rock Island, Ill.

FARMER'S BUYING POWER CONTINUES DOWNWARD TREND

WASHINGTON — Farmers' purchasing power continues to decline, according to the report of the bureau of agricultural economics for the month ending September 15. On that date farmers' purchasing power, measured by the ratio of prices received for his products to prices paid for what he buys was 61 compared to 64 on August 15.

The index of prices of farm products on Sept. 15 was 70, compared with 72 on Aug. 15, with 76 on July 15.

The index of prices paid by farmers for the articles they buy was 116 on Sept. 15, compared with 112 on Aug. 15, with 107 on July 15, and with 106 on Sept. 15 a year ago.

Buying Power Lower

Prices received by farmers for dairy and poultry products advanced seasonally from Aug. 15 to Sept. 15, and prices of oats, barley, rye, flax, calves, and wool improved slightly; but these advances were more than offset in the index by sharp declines in prices of potatoes, sweet potatoes, and cottonseed, and further reductions in local market prices of wheat, corn, hogs, cattle, sheep, lambs, chickens, horses, and apples. Cotton and hay prices were unchanged.

Prices of fruits and vegetables were down nineteen points in the index; grains were down three points; cotton and cottonseed down two points; meat animals down one; dairy products up four points, and chickens and eggs up ten points.

Hogs were bringing farmers an average of \$3.73 per 100 pounds on Sept. 15, or 5 cents a hundred less than a year ago.

Wheat prices to farmers went down to 71.1 cents a bushel from Aug. 15 to Sept. 15.

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Secretary

LOAN SHARKS BLOCKING EFFORTS TO REDUCE THEIR 42% INTEREST

(Continued from page nine)
making speeches criticizing the committee for failure to act.

"You can explain to your constituents what the bill was killed by the committee. You don't have to go ahead with this procedure to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill. Play ball with us and you will be taken care of for life. Step out of the picture and keep your mouth shut."

Continuing his sworn testimony, Senator McKenna said:

"I told the gentleman to go to hell. I told him I was going to get that bill out of the committee if it was the last thing I ever did."

Senator McKenna said Senator Leo G. Karwick, chairman of the judiciary committee, which had the rate reducing bill "locked in the ice box" became violently angry over his efforts to get the bill out. Other members of the committee seen frequently in the company of the Loan Shark Trust's lobbyists, also manifested their ire.

Representative Frank J. Berka of Saginaw and Representative George C. Watson of Capac, testified that B. E. Henderson, official of the Household Finance Corporation, (said to be a relative of Leon Henderson of the Russell Sage Foundation) offered them \$5,000 each for their votes as members of the House committee to which the bill was referred.

Berka and Watson testified that Henderson, who said he was vice-president of the Household Finance Corporation, offered them \$5,000 if they would vote for a report by the committee favoring not less than 2 1/2 per cent interest a month, instead of 1 1/4 per cent. Both testified they secured the bribes.

Former Mayor John W. Smith, of Detroit, and now a member of that city's Council demanded grand jury investigation of the huge slush fund used to debauch the legislature. He charged that money was used by the Loan Shark Trust "not only in Michigan but in every state in the Union. This is a national scandal."

Charge Influence

Smith charged that Maurice Morse, a prominent Detroit lawyer with political influence, was one of the ring leaders in raising the slush fund to corrupt the Legislature. Morse denied the charge and joined with other politicians in denouncing Smith.

Testifying before a one-man Grand Jury conducted by Recorder's Judge W. McKay Skilman, Norman Buckner, head of a Personal Finance Company in Pontiac, admitted he paid \$1,700 to Francis Thompson to use in defeating the interest reducing bill. Buckner also admitted he had paid unknown sums to Constantine Daniels and William Stimele for the same purpose.

Buckner was compelled to testify under threat of Grand Jury prosecution. Stimele and Daniels fled from Lansing. Prosecutor Harry S. Toy had them pursued by detectives in automobiles. They were traced to Grand Rapids and Battle Creek but eluded service of Grand Jury subpoenas.

Following these disgraceful proceedings and the state-wide cry that "this is a cash and carry session of the Legislature," honest and upright members of the House and Senate insisted on bringing the rate reducing measure to a vote.

Despite the fact that it was passed by a substantial majority in both houses, Governor Comstock yielded to the golden symphony of the Loan Shark Trust and threw the bill into the wastepaper basket. This despite the fact that the Democratic platform on which he was elected pledged the party to immediate reduction of the interest rate.

Following the passage of the bill the

Detroit Free Press, in an editorial said:
"USURY ABATED"

"The Legislature has done the proper thing and has diminished an abuse by passing a bill reducing the rate of interest that may be legally charged on small loans. The cut is 50 per cent from the present maximum. Instead of being required to pay 42 per cent a year (3 1/2 per cent a month) for the use of money, borrowers can hereafter be asked only 21 per cent. Even this last amount is large enough in all conscience and should be further reduced. But, perhaps, it was asking too much to expect complete reform all at once from the system of outrageous usury the state has been permitting."

"In connection with the enactment of the small loan bill, it is no small satisfaction to know that it finally got through committee barriers and went on its passage and was sent to the Governor, partly because certain persons overreached themselves. Lobbyists were too openly active and some were too careless in offers of money to Legislators. They approached members who resented attempts to 'influence' or buy them."

People began to speak out in meeting. The resulting publicity informed honest members of the Senate and House of what was going on and weak ones become scared. After that, it was all over except the voting; not quite all over, we hope. There are still certain 'fixers' to be found and questioned. It is highly important that they be located and brought to account. Perhaps it may be possible to put one or two in jail; and that would be a very good thing indeed."

MORGAN CONTROLS NATION'S FINANCE

Investigation of J. P. Morgan and Company by the Senate banking committee disclosed something of the power and ramifications of the financial monopoly. A congressional committee probe twenty years ago showed five New York banking houses in control of wealth and credits aggregating \$25,000,000,000 and dominating the money markets of the world.

The big five were J. P. Morgan and Company; Peabody, Kidder and Company; Kuhn, Loeb and Company; First National Bank; and National City Bank. But the recent inquiry showed more capital and credits in the hands of the one financial giant than all five held twenty years ago. By the favorite arrangement of interlacing directorates the house of Morgan includes in the scope of its mastery:

15 banks with assets of	\$3,811,411,000
7 holding companies with over	83,786,475
10 railroads with	3,436,666,000
5 utility holding companies with	3,404,555,000
8 utility operating companies with	218,147,000
6 insurance companies with	337,187,000
38 industrial firms with	6,037,644,000

New York is the financial throne of the world. The Chase National Bank there has nearly \$200,000,000 in capital and surplus and holds more than \$1,000,000,000 of deposits. The twenty-one banks members of the New York Clearing House have more than \$1,500,000,000 capital and surplus and hold about \$6,500,000,000 of deposits.

Rapid concentration of wealth in a few hands is one of the greatest phenomena of modern society. How to secure a more equitable distribution without discouraging legitimate enterprise and without wrecking the whole economic structure is a problem worthy of the most gifted minds and of the nation.

While the bill was in Governor Comstock's office awaiting his action, the Free Press published another editorial in which it disclosed that it had been requested by the Household Finance Corporation to use its influence with the Chief Executive to veto it. The editorial stated that the Free Press considered it a worthy and meritorious measure and added:

"This paper does not flatter itself it has only influence with the Governor, but if it had any influence one way or another, it would urge him to sign the measure the Legislature has passed."

Other Detroit papers in which the 68 branches of the Loan Shark Trust advertise regularly, remained significantly silent while the battle raged.

The measure to curb the goulsh activities of the 42 percenters in Indiana was passed after a bitter struggle, with the state's political leaders throwing every possible obstacle in the way to prevent its enactment.

So many members of the Legislature are known to be the hirelings of the Loan Shark Trust or holders of stock certificates given them for service to the 42 per cent pirates that a motion was made in the Senate to exclude them from voting on the rate reducing measure.

In denouncing the exorbitant rate permitted in Indiana, Senator Jesse E. Wade of Mount Vernon, said:

"It is time for the sensible man to put his foot down on these leeches and blood-suckers. Our jobs here is to prevent them from bleeding the working man and farmer who must go to them when in dire need."

3 1/2 per cent—Robbery

Senator Walter S. Chambers of Newcastle, Democratic floor leader, said:

"As long as this statute legalizing 42 per cent interest remains on the books, Indiana cannot join the ranks of the progressive states which have reasonable interest rates."

"Three and a half per cent a month is robbery—nothing else. It would be a fine thing if the 42 percenters were put out of business altogether. Their method of conducting business is iniquitous. If I knew a stronger word to describe their methods, I would use it."

Senator William P. Dennison said:

"The statute giving them such a high rate is a disgrace to the state. People who borrow money from small loan companies are in need of protection. It is up to the Legislature to give it to them. Those members who own stock in small loan companies should be excused from voting."

Hirelings of the Loan Shark Trust in both Houses of the Indiana Legislature tried to kill the interest reducing bill by raising a point of order against it. They insisted the special session was called exclusively to enact legislation for the relief of taxpayers. This movement, led by Senator Russell Kehoe, was bitterly and successfully contested by Senators W. B. Hoadley and John Niblack, who contended that "relief for the oppressed is always in order."

Although Representative Forest Hall's bill to lower the rate in Ohio was killed in the Legislature, he succeeded in bringing about the conviction of E. D. Shively, a

(To be continued next week)

CUBA GOES THROUGH NEW REVOLUTION BUT MANAGES TO PAY MORGAN DEBTS

Discussing the latest revolutionary changes in Cuba, Time Magazine this week stated:

Fundamental to everything, however, is the national, sugar-coated impoverishment with which President de Cespedes had hoped to tussle this week.

Throughout Cuba the labor unions, released after eight years' suppression, were agitating among the unorganized sugar-mill and cane field workers of the interior, who get an average wage of 20c a day. Demanding an increase to 50c a day, the labor leaders called strikes all through the interior, began to recruit by force and intimidation. Violence flared up in other Cuban industries.

To Cuba's aid last week President Roosevelt sent the best man he could find, his own brain-truster Adolf Augustus Berle Jr., the R. F. C.'s soft-spoken little railroad credit manager, an expert on Caribbean law and economics. Last week in Washington U. S. sugar refiners broke out at a hearing of the commission on U. S. sugar marketing and accused vibrant Mr. Berle, acting as the Farm Adjustment Administration's counsel, of being "prejudiced in favor of refining interests in Cuba."

Roosevelt Acts

Two days later President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Berle financial adviser to the U. S. Embassy in Cuba. He expected to spend a fortnight sizing up the Cuban Treasury and Cuban sugar. His findings will be "made available to the Cuban Government." With Mr. Berle last week went another financial adviser, John Laylin, special assistant to Under-Secretary of the Treasury Dean Acheson. The two were expected to be back in Washington before Ambassador-designate Jefferson Caffery goes to Havana to take the place of temporary Ambassador Sumner Welles.

To show Cuba's good faith President de Cespedes last week earmarked \$194,000 for

payment of interest and amortization charges on the \$50,000,000 loan from the House of Morgan, another \$1,200,000 to pay off two of the five coupons in arrears on Cuba's \$20,000,000 public works bond issue.

Ex-President Travels

Meanwhile last week Gerardo Machado y Morales was traveling from Nassau, Bahama Islands, to Montreal. With guns in belts, he and his friends ate in their cabins. When the ship docked at Hamilton, Bermuda, he waited until the dock was clear, then appeared at the head of the gangway. Bermuda's Chief of Police hastened up, spoke in his ear. Machado and friends went back to their cabins. Asked by newshawks what would be his last wish if he knew he were about to die, he replied: "That Cuba might always be a free and sovereign State." He added: "If I had my Presidency to live again, I would do the same thing."

At Montreal, two Cuban bodyguards rushed him down the gangplank into a waiting automobile. Canadian police formed around him, escorted him at breakneck speed to the Mount Royal Hotel.

In Havana the day before soldiers had laid hands on Machado's thick-witted brother Carlos near the Cabana Fortress. As a retired Colonel, Carlos was jailed in the Cabana Fortress to answer military charges of misappropriating public funds.

Havana dock workers announced that they would not unload cargoes from "certain places, those countries giving hospitality to Machado. . . . In this way they will make it impossible for him to take shelter in any place, making life for him as impossible as he made it for so many thousands. . . ." Alarmed were the Associated Potato Shippers of New Brunswick who had expected a fine export business this season with Cuba whose 1933 potato crop is nearly nil.

SIMPLE RULES OF HEALTH FOR CHILDREN BRING HAPPY LIVES

Happy school days are here again. Parent, teacher, are you conscious of the requirements for the health and hygiene of your child or your pupil? Are you aware that the transfer of your young ward from playground to class room brings a new set of strains upon his nerves and his digestive system? And, are you prepared to support him with a kind of "shock absorber" for the sudden shift of his psycho-physical being into a new set of gears?

By WILLIAM A. MCKEEVER, A.M., Ph.M., LL.D.

The first step in health-and-happiness insurance for your child entering school is to assist him in adjusting his mentality to the changed requirements. Presumably his mind activity has had free course during the vacation,—easy-go-lucky, nothing much to read, no studies, no restrictions that he has felt. Now, it is different. There are rule-of-thumb requirements; new books to become acquainted with, new lesson assignments to consider definitely, new teacher personalities to understand,—a feeling of being driven, instead of driving.

Then, there is an earlier retiring hour and waking hour involved, with usually a hurried breakfast and a rushing off to beat the tardy bell, not to mention the anxious thought about lesson preparation. The guardians of the young are prone to overlook these strains on the nerves and the health forces and to fail in making provisions for them. What is desired here is freedom and rhythm of the child, in the execution of the new requirements of home-and-school life, so that it all will seem as easy and natural as the vacation activities. The excitements and restraints of the school program will bring new strains upon the nerves which control digestion and nutrition.

Avoid the Hurried Breakfast

The first health consideration which you should now accord your child is the privilege of a well balanced breakfast and plenty of time to eat it. Begin with his waking time. Have a regular time for calling him and allow a reasonable interval for attention to his toilet. It will be a great advantage to his learning ability and mind control if you can plan to have him take a quick bath and rub-down as soon as he rises. See if you cannot induce him to form the habit of an elimination the last thing before starting to school. The morning regimen may seem very strict and regulative for a short while, but soon he will be accustomed to it, and profit greatly by it.

How much time should your boy or girl have for eating breakfast? Estimate that and arrange accordingly. It is the hurry, swallowing things whole, chewing the last bite as he rushes out of the door, with one coat sleeve still dangling — it is this rush and strain to the nerves which may mark your child for life, so that in years to come he will be saying, "I am just naturally nervous." Set up your program and follow it. You might even make out a time schedule, somewhat as I for years required of certain of my freshman classes in college. Make it an attractive chromo style, and hang it conspicuously. Let us see how it would start—

Retire at ---- p.m. Get up at ---- a.m. Bath and toilet. Breakfast at ---- Start to school at ----

Then, you might have a similar set-up for the after school period, up to bed time. Your child will learn to like this and to observe it for his own sake, if you make it pleasing and reasonable instead of binding and repressive. Use your commonsense on him and make him desire this life and health program.

Variety in the Breakfast Menus

Your child will not be normal in his day's reactions to the school if you permit him to hurry away in the morning peevish and cross and without breakfast. Nor will he long continue entirely normal if you allow his morning repast to become monotonous. So many, I find, are inclined to give the child a big bowl of some kind of wheat cereal with milk, every morning, and let it go at that. "Well, it is the thing he likes, and easy to prepare," they contend. True enough, but the wheat product day after day, without much variation, is the very thing that will gradually make your child nervous and irritable—and, you, also, if you eat the same thing every day.

Plan a variety of breakfast menus in rotation. I am much in favor of the one-course meal, or a sort of mono-diet for breakfast—a drink of fruit juice with pulp immediately on rising, and then a liberal bowl of something nutritious not less than half an hour later.

And, there is a wide variety: wheat cereal twice a week; corn and oats once each; toast and eggs once; ripe bananas, with soaked raisins, chipped dates or figs, twice. Of course, you will serve the breakfast foods, both cooked and dry, with some "half-and-half", cream and milk. And for sweetening, you will use a bit of honey or pure maple syrup. This provides for the seven mornings of the week.

After he has taken a glass of the watered fruit juice on rising, I do not see the need of any drink to go with his breakfast. It is not at all good to give your child coffee. And, on account of the heavy dose of sugar in it, cocoa is about as injurious as coffee. Let him drink plain water any time during the day to satisfy thirst, and then not form the habit of drinking at his meals. At another time I shall discuss the lunch and dinner menus.

Control of Mind and Nerves

The chief idea of this article is the control of the mind and the nerves of the school child. With that in view, allow me to remind the worried parent once again that proper diet control means easier nerve control; and this, on the other hand, means easier mind control and keener ability to learn. Wherefore, do not make the error of serving a quantity of solid food—starch, protein, sugar—when he comes home from school. Make it a cool drink of natural fruit juice with some of the pulp. Use a bit of honey if he must have it sweet, but it is much better for him to learn to take it straight. Indeed, you have achieved a distinct and most valuable point in the diet education of your child when once you have trained him to enjoy all kinds of fruit juices—the citrous fruits included—without any sweetener in them.

Continued next week

MORE DISEASES

Dr. Rush said, almost a hundred years ago, that not only have physicians multiplied diseases but had made them more fatal. One must believe that the doctor was right when he reads reports from the American Medical Association meeting in Milwaukee. — Janesville, Wisconsin, Gazette, July 11th.

And with the fads in serum changing from day to day we will continue to increase sickness and shorten life. How hard it is to understand why these doctors do not see this. Ignorance or dishonesty are the only two reasons. Doctors who squirt pus into your patients step up and get your label.—The Truth Teller.

The newspapers tell the girls how to make dresses at home, but they do not tell how they can be kept at home long enough to do it.



SLEEPING SICKNESS AND VACCINATION

It is 221 years since the sleeping sickness epidemic encephalitis, was first recorded; and fifteen years since an almost worldwide search for its cause was begun.

But as doctors in St. Louis and vicinity watched the mounting death toll, the cause was still unknown, although guessed at. The general medical guess ascribes this infection to a non-filtrable virus, one of those living disease organisms too small to be caught in filters, or seen under microscopes. This "epidemic" sleeping sickness is not classed as the same illness which is spread by the bite of the tsetse fly.

The form now appearing in the midwest is due to infection of the central nervous system. The attack centers in various parts of the brain coverings, the meninges, and of the spinal cord.

Stupor resembles sleep results and gives the illness its common name. The onset is sudden. Sometimes the lethargy is accompanied by distortion of vision, at others by delirium and terror. But the symptoms are likely to be widely different in different outbreaks. The cases in one epidemic

may be mostly similar, only to vary with the next appearance.

Equally erratic have been the evidence as to how the disease spreads. In 1920 among 400 cases in France there was not one record of personal contagion — or spread of the sickness from person to person. But in other epidemics there have been numerous examples of more than one person in the same family catching the infection. This suggests but does not prove personal contagion.

I am inclined to think that many of these cases of sleeping sickness were caused by vaccination. — Arthur Voss, M.D., in Health Culture Magazine.

BOY'S SOUND LEG PUT IN CAST THROUGH DOCTOR'S ERROR

Sacramento, Calif., August 18.—(A. P.)—A county hospital physician's alleged error in putting a cast on the sound left leg of a 3-year-old boy while the boy's broken right leg went unattended for three weeks was under official scrutiny Friday.

Charles W. Deterding, Jr., county executive, said he had asked a full report of the case from Dr. J. P. Fabian, resident physician at the Sacramento county hospital

and the doctor involved, and Dr. Leo W. Farrell, medical superintendent of the institution.

Dr. Farrell said Dr. Fabian told him the boy, Roy Stazer, complained of pain in his left leg which the doctor encased in a cast. The boy's mother, Mrs. Roy C. Stazer, discovered the error days later.

The above A. P. dispatch went the rounds of several papers. This boy must have had wonderful (?) care. How these humanitarians do love those entrusted to their case. Three cheers for our hospital system. — From The Truth Teller.

The politicians are urged to get out the vote, but they say the people must first get out the money.

WHY BE SICK?

WHY GROW OLD?

Old age is disease. Disease is degeneration. Prevent degeneration and you prevent disease. Our magazine explains the most startling of Nature's strange secrets.

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HOW TO LIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY

Hugo, Oklahoma, U. S. A.

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To protect patients and public from "quack" statements we invite investigation to prove that the methods used at our hospital in the treatment of cancer, hemorrhoids, varicose veins, kidney bladder, prostate glands, fistula, asthma, gall bladder, and rheumatism have proved successful without operations, radium or X-ray. Facts, data and records have been carefully compiled in an interesting booklet. Send for it.

FAMOUS BAKER CANCER FORMULA AND TREATMENT

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT TREATMENTS

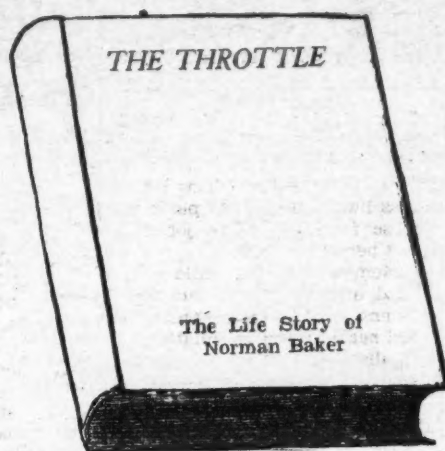
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It Spanks, Kicks
and BLISTERS....



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Read of the wife who permitted her husband to be torn apart, his body buried filled with straw or the like — such facts have never been recorded before.

No individual has experienced and faced such things, but Norman Baker who rose from one year in High School to a Millionaire.

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FEW SPECULATORS IN UNITED STATES

How many people speculate? I have been trying to find out. The president of the Exchange says all the trouble in Wall Street, the boosting of stock prices, etc., is the fault of the public. The "whole population," he tells, rushed into Wall Street in 1929. I have been raking through income tax returns to get some clew to this question. As nearly as I can make out the very largest figure that can be settled on as representing the outside estimate of security speculators is 900,000. That still leaves 122,100,000 who did not go near the market. It is probable that the number was very much less than 900,000.

But in looking this matter up I ran upon some interesting facts. I found that back in 1929, when some 470,000 persons reported profits on speculation in stocks, bonds, real estate and all sorts of assets, about 100,000 of them made almost all the profits.

Here is another eye-opener. People who have enormous incomes get the great bulk of them from speculative profits and the bigger the income the bigger the percentage of speculative profits. Poor folks commonly suppose that great millionaires get their incomes from clipping coupons, collecting interest and dividends from their investments. They get plenty that way, but the bulk of it is from speculative gains. For instance, those who had incomes of over a million dollars got only 2 per cent of it from earned salaries and a little over 26 per cent of it from interest on bonds and dividends on stock. But they collected nearly 60 per cent of it from speculative gains.

Those with incomes of \$50,000 to \$100,000 earned 16 per cent and got 32 per cent from interest and dividends and 28 per cent from speculation. Of course, down in the lower brackets the income tax payers have to work for and earn almost all they get. — John T. Flynn in New Republic.

Senators Given 20 Cents A Mile For Travels Over U. S.

By a vote of forty-two to thirty-five the United States senate refused to cut its travel mileage allowance from the dishonest rate of 20c per mile to the honest rate of 5c per mile. Some of the remote senators clear over \$1,000 on every round trip from their home states to the capital.—Golden Age.

Too Many Salesmen Suggests Ezekiel

BOSTON, Mass. — Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, has suggested that too high a proportion of the nation's population might be engaged in selling and transportation as compared with production.

"Distribution costs have continued to rise over a long term of years." He said "That rise cannot be permitted to continue forever."

"Is it necessary, that for every two persons engaged in production one person be engaged in distribution? That is the fundamental problem which farmers look to transporters, wholesalers, and retailers to answer."

Ezekiel pointed out that over a long period a larger and ever larger share of the nation's expenditures have been absorbed by distribution services, which there was a corresponding reduction in the share which went back to the farm producer of raw materials.

The longest ships in our Navy are the airplane carriers Lexington and Saratoga which are 888 feet long, the distance of about three city blocks.

NRA MAY TRY NEW ATTEMPT TO BOOST PAY

WASHINGTON — The possibility of the NRA regulating all wages, instead of only setting minimum scales, was advanced Monday by Senator Wagner of New York, co-author of the recovery act, coincident with a broad new move to curb skyrocketing prices.

Senator Wagner, speaking as chairman of the national labor board, charged with settling industrial disputes, went before the American Federation of Labor's annual convention with his suggestion that it might be necessary to compel higher wages for more skilled workers to bring purchasing power into balance with production and rising prices.

"The increased volume of total wages is due almost entirely to gains in employment and to rises in the minimum scales," Wagner said. "Aside from this, there have not been appreciable changes in rates of pay and consequently the improvements in standards of living have not been general."

"In view of these facts, it is essential to give constant attention to wage revision. Some of the minimum scales should be higher and perhaps it may be necessary to go further along the lines of regulating all wages."

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

DEPRESSION AND HEALTH

A survey of the health of the families of jobless workers in the leading cities of the country would no doubt show an appalling situation. One such survey has been made in one area of the East Side in New York City which covered 4,500 families between 1930 and 1932. The findings show that illness has increased 83 per cent in these families of the jobless in this period!

Men, women and children contract diseases due to lack of sufficient food, warmth and shelter and because of accumulating mental distress.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

Stop Getting Up Nights!

This 25c TEST FREE

If It Fails.

Use this bladder laxative. Drive out the impurities and excess acids which cause the irritation that wakes you up. Get a regular 25 cent box of Bukets, made from buchu leaves, juniper oil, etc. After four days test, if not satisfied, go back and get your 25c. They work on the bladder similar to castor oil on the bowels. Bladder irregularity is nature's danger signal and may warn you of trouble. You are bound to feel better after this cleansing and you get your regular sleep. "Henderson's Drug Store & Havercamp's says Bukets is a best seller."

PEOPLE'S PULPIT

(Continued from page four)

exploiting interests. The interests represented by Alexander Hamilton having succeeded in overcoming the opposition of Washington and his friends. We also find Jefferson frightened somewhat later saying, "I believe banking institutions to be more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. Already they have raised up a money aristocracy that has set the Government at defiance. The issuing power should be taken from the

Australian Readers Like The Free Press

Dear Editor:

We are indeed pleased to get the Midwest Free Press.

We find very interesting items and am sure we shall enjoy every copy.

Your article "Foreign Nations Rob U. S." is particularly striking. Mr. and Mrs. E. Horton, Queensland, Australia

banks, and restored to the Government and the people to whom it properly belongs."

Horace Greeley called it "an iniquitous money system nationalized, a system of exploitation that will reduce the whole working population to a state of serfdom."

P. C.,
Kewanee, Ill.

ORIGINAL NOTICE

In the District Court of Iowa in and for Muscatine County. November term, 1933.

Walter Pilgram, Plaintiff, vs. Richard E. Roth, Defendant.

To the above named defendant: You are hereby notified that there is now on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of Iowa in and for Muscatine County, a petition of the above named plaintiff claiming of you the sum of Two hundred sixty-seven and 09-100 dollars (\$267.09) with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, payable annually, until fully paid from November 11, 1933, upon your written promissory note, dated April 11, 1925, executed and delivered by you to plaintiff and that he is now the owner thereof. Plaintiff further asks that a writ of attachment issue against your property and the same has been issued.

For further particulars you are referred to said petition now on file.

Now Therefore, unless you appear thereto and defend on or before noon of the second day of the next term of said Court, the same being the November 1933 Term thereof, to be begun and held at the Court House in the City of Muscatine, County of Muscatine, Iowa, on the 7th day of November, 1933, default will be entered against you and judgment rendered thereon as prayed in said petition.

C. J. ROSENBERGER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.



Hear Judge Rutherford of New York and Then Decide!

All nations are now in "the valley of decision." The peoples must now decide whether they will follow "blind leaders of the blind" and "fall into the ditch" of world catastrophe or follow the divine Word and the way of escape it points out.

It has been said by a man: "The proper study of man is man." World conditions today prove that such a study has failed. The great truth remains: The proper study of man is God! WHY?

May the people now get the true knowledge of the true Jehovah God and his purpose concerning man? Is there a false god who has deceived the people and turned the whole world into a trap, and who is responsible for the present world woe and worst yet to come?

WHAT BENEFIT is there now to learn to know the true and most high God and to take your stand on his side and to serve him? No questions are of greater consequence for you to consider today than these.

JUDGE RUTHERFORD of New York City, will discuss these vital questions over a nation-wide chain of radio stations. There is not another writer on earth today whose writings are so widely distributed and read—over 140,000,000 copies since 1921—nor another public speaker whose voice is heard weekly by eager multitudes over so great a number of radio stations. Long years of faithful study of and lecturing and writing on the Bible have fully qualified Judge Rutherford to answer the above questions. He will do so, IN PERSON, in a series of three speeches, on three consecutive Sundays, as follows:

OCTOBER 8
THE MIMIC GOD

OCTOBER 15
WHY SERVE JEHOVAH

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ADVERTISERS

We suggest you reserve your space as soon as possible for this big edition which will be distributed all over Muscatine and Muscatine county.

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(A Journal for American Thinkers)
Muscatine, Iowa

BUTTON CODE WOULD REGULATE NEW MACHINERY INSTALLATION

**Fresh Water Button Hearing Completed Wednesday
At Washington; Expect Presidential Approval
Soon; Final Decisions Are Reserved**

(Continued from page one) whether such employee is compensated on a time-rate or a piece-work basis.

"5. The provisions of this Article shall not apply to those persons engaged in the carding of buttons in homes.

"Article V—Minimum Age

"1. No person under sixteen (16) years of age shall be employed in the industry."

"Code Authority"

After approval of the code a "Code Authority" would be set up consisting of seven members, two appointed by National Recovery Administrator and five by the Button Manufacturers' Association. This board or "authority" would have wide powers including semi-regulation of the industry by requiring "all persons now engaged in or proposing to engage" in the industry to obtain through the association permission from the Administrator before installing new machinery with exception of replacements.

Strict regulations for fair trade and price maintenance are also provided for in the code. Sections of the code on these matters follow:

"3. The Code Authority shall have the following duties and powers to the extent permitted by this Act and subject to review by the Administrator:

"To elect officers and to assign to them such duties as it may consider advisable and to provide rules for its own procedure and for its continuance as the administrative agency of this code in accordance with the terms of the Act and the principles herein set forth.

"To administer and enforce the provisions of this code.

"To recommend from time to time to the Administrator supplemental provisions, amendments to, or revisions of this code, which recommendations, upon the approval of the Administrator, shall come into full force and effect as provisions of this code.

"To investigate and inform the Administrator on behalf of the fresh-water pearl-button industry as to the importation of similar or competitive articles into the United States in substantial quantities or increasing ratio to domestic production, on such terms or under such conditions as to render ineffective or seriously to endanger the maintenance of this code, and to make such complaints as may be necessary to the President of the United States on behalf of the fresh-water pearl-button industry, under the provisions of the Act with respect thereto.

"To recommend to the Administrator, and upon his approval, to require all persons engaged in the fresh-water pearl-button industry to register with the association a complete list of all their machinery; (2) To recommend that the Administrator require that prior to the installation of additional productive machinery all persons now engaged or who propose to engage in the fresh-water pearl-button industry, except replacements of existing machinery or to bring the operation of existing machines into balance, said persons shall, through the association, secure certificates from the Administrator that such installation will be consistent with effectuating the policy of the Act during the period of the emergency; (3) To recommend that the Administrator grant or withhold such certificates after hearing the evidence on the question; (4) To recommend that the Administrator make changes in or exemptions from the provisions of this code as to the working hours of productive machinery which will allow a bal-

ance of goods produced with consumption requirements, so that the interest of the industry and the needs of the public may be properly served.

"5. For all purposes of this code, the following shall constitute fair trade practice rules for the fresh-water pearl button industry. Any person directly or indirectly violating any of the provisions of these fair trade practice rules shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this code.

"Terms of Sale—Terms of sale on fresh water pearl buttons shall be one per cent (1%) ten days, net thirty, e.o.m. Goods shipped on or after the twenty-fifth of a month may be billed as of the first of the following month.

"Sample Requirements—All sample requirements in excess of one half gross in bulk in any one number and all sample cards furnished for the use of customers' salesmen shall be charged and paid for by the customer at the sales price of the finished button, plus all carding and other costs entailed.

"Sale of Goods below Cost.—The sale of goods below cost of production and sales and administrative costs—this meaning the cost of production of the individual units—is an unfair method of competition, and is prohibited; provided that such cost production shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the uniform cost method of the industry approved by the United States Treasury Department May 25, 1927, for the purpose of valuing inventory. Sales and administrative costs are to be determined from the records of the individual unit.

"Rebates Quantity Discounts, etc.—Rebates, quantity discounts, consignments, and loans to customers or their employees are unfair trade practices and are prohibited. Trade and/or quantity discounts between persons engaged in the industry shall be considered exceptions to this rule.

"Guarantee against Price Decline.—Guarantee or agreement by the seller to protect the buyer by rebate, allowance, or any device against reduction in the sales price made subsequent to the date of shipment to such buyer is an unfair method of competition and is prohibited.

"Enticement of Employees.—Willfully enticing away the employees of competitors with the purpose and effect of unduly hampering, injuring, or embarrassing competitors in their business, is unfair trade practice.

"False or Destructive Statements.—The making, or causing, or permitting to be made, or publishing, any false, untrue, or destructive statement by way of advertisement or otherwise concerning the grade, quality, quantity, substance, character, nature, origin, size, or proportion of any products of the industry, having a tendency or capacity to mislead or deceive purchasers or prospective purchasers and a tendency to injuriously affect the businesses of competitors, is an unfair trade practice and is prohibited.

"False Invoicing.—No sale shall be made by any person upon any other terms except as expressly set forth in the order contract of sale or the invoice pertaining to such sale.

"False Marking.—The false marking or branding of any product of the industry which has a tendency to mislead or deceive customers, or prospective customers, as to grade, quality, quantity, substance, character, nature, origin, size, finish, or preparation of any product of the industry is prohibited as an unfair method of

WAGES AND LIVING COSTS

Average weekly earnings declined in August although in the first three months of the business upturn beginning in April real wages, measured in purchasing power, increased. This is the conclusion of the National Industrial Conference Board based upon monthly changes in wages and the cost of living. The following paragraph tells the story of the August reversal:

"The total purchasing power of the industrial wage earning population increased in August, because of an increase of 8.6 per cent in the number of employed workers, but the purchasing power of the individual wage earner diminished, because of the rise in living costs. While average actual weekly earnings increased slightly, 0.5 per cent, the cost of living rose in greater degree, 2.3 per cent. The net result was a loss of 1.8 per cent in purchasing power for the individual workers."

Rising living costs have overtaken and passed weekly earnings. Keep that in mind when discussing the NRA.

competition.

"Derogatory Reference.—The making of false and derogatory references, either written or printed, of competitors or their products, or circulating harmful rumors regarding competitors' products, or personal or financial representation, is prohibited as an unfair method of competition.

"Arbitration.—The industry approves the practice of handling disputes in a fair and reasonable manner, coupled with a spirit of moderation and good will, and every effort should be made by the disputants themselves to arrive at an agreement. If unable to do so, they should agree, if possible, upon arbitration under some one of the prevailing codes."

Labor Rights

Labor provisions of the code as in other industries give employees the right to organize. It also contains the "individual merit" clause which in the opinion of some labor representatives is unfair to workers. This clause reads "Nothing in this code is to prevent the selection, retention and advancement of employees on the basis of individual merit." According to some interpretations this section would give employers the right to hire and discharge and regulate pay scales with no restrictions except their own ideas of "individual merit."

Article seven of the proposed code regarding employees' rights follows:

"1. Employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.

"2. No employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing.

"3. Employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, the minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment approved or prescribed by the President.

"4. It is clearly understood that the foregoing paragraphs do not impair in any particular the constitutional rights of the employee and employer to bargain, as may be mutually satisfactory to them.

"Nothing in this code is to prevent the selection, retention, and advancement of employees on the basis of their individual merit.

"5. Nothing in this code is designed to promote, nor shall it permit, monopolies or monopolistic practice, nor shall it eliminate, oppress, or discriminate against small enterprises.

CONSERVATORS SHOW BANKERS HOW TO SAVE

WASHINGTON — Conservators appointed for national banks by orders of the controller of the currency have resulted in large savings in salaries according to J. F. T. O'Connor, controller.

In 73 banks in 16 states, the annual salaries, prior to conservatorships, amounted to an aggregate of \$3,381,822. The present annual salaries in these institutions, under conservatorships, is \$1,917,739. There has been a saving, on an annual basis, of \$1,464,083, or 43.3 per cent.

Previous to the naming of conservators the personnel of these 73 banks totaled 1,801. Today, under conservatorships, the entire number of officers and employees is 1,123, a reduction of 678, or 37.6 per cent.

Cites Savings in Illinois

Total annual salaries paid 169 employees in five Illinois national banks was \$332,399 before conservatorships, while after conservatorships the number employed dropped to 102, with the annual pay roll declining to \$156,663.

Five Wisconsin national banks before conservatorships reported 43 employees and a total annual pay roll of \$74,707; afterwards there were 27 employees who received \$42,528 a year.

In Michigan, five national banks reported 150 employees, receiving an aggregate of \$283,056 annually. After conservators were named, employees dropped to 106, and the annual pay roll dipped to \$169,786.

Three Kansas national banks reported a total of 36 employees and an annual salary roll of \$71,565. After conservators were named, personnel totaled 28, receiving \$37,511 annually.

In New York, the total number of employees for five national banks was 379 and they received \$790,807 yearly. After conservatorships, officers and employees numbered 197, and their annual salaries aggregated \$334,782.

In Pennsylvania, five national banks reported 239 officers and employees who received annual salaries aggregating \$531,011. With conservators in charge, the personnel totals 160, and the annual pay roll amounts to only \$329,507.

"6. This code and all the provisions hereof are expressly made subject to the right of the President, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) of Sec. 10 of the National Industrial Recovery Act, from time to time to cancel or modify any order, approval, license, rule, or regulation issued under Title I of said Act and specifically, but without limitation, to the right of the President to cancel or modify his approval of this code or any conditions imposed by him upon his approval thereof.

"7. Within each state members of the industry shall comply with any laws of such state imposing more stringent requirements, regulating the age of employees, wages, hours of work or health, fire, or general working conditions, than under this code.

"8. Any employer who at any time, or times, shall manufacture any article or articles within the provisions of this code shall be bound by all the provisions of this code as to all employees engaged in whole or in part, in such manufacture. In case any employee shall be engaged partly in such manufacture and partly in the manufacture of goods of another character, this code shall apply to such portion of such employee's time as is applied to the manufacture of such articles covered by this code.

"9. If any provision of this code is declared invalid or unenforceable, the remaining provisions shall nevertheless continue in full force and effect."

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

NEWS REVIEW OF THE WEEK

Thursday, Oct. 5

PITTSBURGH — Deputy sheriffs drive off strike pickets from Ambridge, Pa., plant of Spang Chalfant Seamless Tube Co., killing one striker. Other outbreaks in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio between strikers and officers.

CHICAGO — Edward A. Hayes, Decatur, Ill., lawyer, elected American Legion commander.

HARRISBURG, Ill. — Sixteen men wounded during battle between striking miners and national guards.

Friday, Oct. 6

CHICAGO — Western railroads decide to reduce one way rates to three cents a mile effective December 1 with other proportionate cuts.

Saturday, Oct. 7

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt tells big steel companies their "captive" mines must operate under same union and working advantages of other mines.

Sunday, Oct. 8

CHICAGO — With 26 suspects arrested, federal agents hunt for others suspected of participation in \$250,000 mail robbery last December 6.

Monday, Oct. 9

CHICAGO — Gus Winkler, notorious racketeer, shot to death. SULLIVAN, Ind. — National guardsmen called out after new mine strike outbreaks.

Tuesday, Oct. 10

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Florida votes wet, 33rd state to favor repeal of 18th amendment.

CHESTERTON, Ind. — Five men and two women killed when transcontinental airplane falls in flames.

Wednesday, Oct. 11

WASHINGTON — Senate Banking committee investigation reveals investment bankers made \$1,050,000 profit selling \$12,000,000 Rio de Janeiro bonds now in default.

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